The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,578 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th Jan.
—ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	22nd „
L MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	29th „
M VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	5th Feb.
L CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	12th „
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	19th „
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	26th „
M SIAM	3011	500	E. Ashdown	5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	12th „
— NIZAM	2728	500	W. J. Webber	19th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd Jan.
CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	5th Feb.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	19th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Dec. 29, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Dec. 29, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Feb. 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st Mar. 1886
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
TITANIA	G. Mahorcich	4,100	600	2nd Feb.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	2nd Mar.
ELEKTRA	G. Doncich	4,200	600	3rd April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st, and BRINDISI on the 3rd, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
ELEKTRA	G. Doncich	4,200	600	31st Jan.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA *VIA* COLOMBO.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
ORION	S. Mersa	3,600	550	12th Jan.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
Jan. 4, 1886.

CITY LINE.

THE first-class steamer CITY of CARTHAGE, 2,651 tons, will sail for London on or about 15th January, 1886. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth cabins, baths, punkahs, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as favourite passenger ship, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 21st December, 1885. Agents.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

A first-class STEAMER of this Line will leave BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL and LIVERPOOL for BOMBAY, regularly once a fortnight.

Favourable terms for return passages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 26th November, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1886
*CLAN MURRAY	2,100	E. Warfolk	16th Jan.
„ FORBES	2,450	J. A. Guard	26th Jan.
„ OGILVIE	2,450	G. Nelson	4th Feb.

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

BOMBAY TO GENOA & MARSEILLES DIRECT.

			About 1886
*CLAN MACKENZIE	3,000	H. L. Wilson	8th Jan.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of Passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th January, 1886.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th January, 1886, at 11 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on TUESDAY, 12th January, on arrival of outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th January, 1886. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capts.	Tons.	H.-P.	
S.S. RYDAL HALL	Buck	2700	400	on or about 4th Mar.
S.S. WISTOW HALL	Verrill	2700	400	on or about 28th „

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th January, 1886.

SHIPS-BINOCULARS,

NIGHT-GLASSES,

of extraordinary power and large fields

BY D. MCGREGOR and CO.

A fine selection on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY PLYMOUTH GIN.

TREACHER & COMPANY solicit a trial of this famed Spirit, which, from its PURITY and PALATABLE FLAVOUR, is establishing for itself a favourable reputation.

Cash Rs. 18-0 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the source direct.

	Per Bottle Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.
Benedictine	5	8	3	0
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green	7	0	3	12
Do. do. Yellow	5	8	3	0
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	2	12	1	8
Creme de Cacao	3	4		
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	3	0	1	12
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	4	0	2	4
Kummel	3	0		
Maraschino do Zara (the finest)	3	12	2	0

BITTERS, &c.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.
Angostura Bitters	...		22	8
Orange Bitters	22	0	12	0
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s	½ pints		12	0
Ginger Brandy	23	0	...	
Orange Brandy	30	0	...	
Ginger Wine	15	0	...	
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s	24	0	...	
Vermouth, French	15	0	...	
Vermouth, Italian	16	0	...	

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 3, Church-gate-street, on SATURDAY, the 9th proximo, at 12 noon, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account from 11th November 1884 to 30th June 1885.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
4. To confirm the appointments of the two Directors.
5. To appoint Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Book of the Company will be closed from the 28th inst. to 9th proximo inclusive.

On the conclusion of the above meeting an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held for the purpose of passing special resolutions as mentioned in the circular posted to the Shareholders.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. W. WATSON,
Manager.
Bombay, 26th December 1885.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CAPITALIST INVESTORS.

FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION under the decree and orders of the Honourable the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces at noon, on the 20th day of January, 1886, free from all incumbrances to the highest bidder.

That valuable landed property situate in Dehra Doon within a few miles of the Hill Sanitarium of Mussoorie, known as the "Markham Grant Estate."

COMPRISING :—3,491 acres of good arable land, not under cultivation.
249 ditto of good land, under cultivation.
480 acres of good tea land.
80 acres of land under tea cultivation; the plants ranging from 3 to 5 years old.
816 acres of Khair forest.
886 acres of waste land fit for grazing purposes.

Total...6,002 acres including the valuable Mahals of LUCHEEWLA, HUN OOWALA, DOOCEWALA, and JHISURPURI.

Of the above land 2,946 acres are held under a grant from Government preserving a revenue of only Rs. 2,210 as payable on the whole of the said grant for the next thirty years.

N.B.—The Timber on the grant independently of the Khair Forest has been estimated to be worth Rs. 50,000 and limestone abounds in the district. A line of Railway is expected to pass through a portion of the grant, enhancing the value of the whole of the Estate which has been officially estimated to be worth from 2 to 3 lakhs of rupees. There are Factory Buildings, Engine and Drying House, Press House, Ware Houses, Indigo Factory, and Vats, Turbine and Pricca Canal Irrigation Channels on the Estate valued at over fifty thousand rupees in masonry alone.

A river runs near the Estate.

For further particulars apply to Sub-Judge, Dehra Doon, or the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Mussoorie, or T. E. HOWARD, Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad.

EDGAR GALBRAITH,
Sub-Judge, Dehra Doon.
Mussoorie, 30th May, 1885.

CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs and others who are accustomed to obtain their Wines from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price list; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer, lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers, even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC	10 0	6 0
		Light with good flavour.		
10 0	6 0	BORDEAUX	10 0	6 0
		A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.		
13 0	7 8	PETIT MEDOC	13 0	7 8
		Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.		
16 0	9 8	SUPERIOR MEDOC	16 0	9 8
		Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.		
21 0	11 8	CHATEAU LAGRANGE	21 0	11 8
		Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.		
26 0	14 8	CHATEAU LAROSE	26 0	14 8
		Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.		
32 0	17 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX	32 0	17 0
		Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NIGGER TROUPES.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

	Rs.	a.
BANJOS. From Rs. 5 to Rs. 75. Send for detailed list, post-free.		
PICCOLOS.		
Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver Keys and Slide-head, in D or G in Plush-lined Mahogany Box	20	0
Ebony ditto ditto, in D, in Paper Box	10	0
FLAGEOLETS.		
Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute head, six German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany Lock Box	25	0
Do. do., 2nd quality	20	0
NIGGER WIGS.		
Each Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 6, and	7	0
NIGGER BONES.		
Per set	2	0
Ditto Ebony	2	8
A substitude for Bones, the Distinct	0	8
TAMBOURINES. WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.		
14 inches in diameter	12	0
12 „ „	9	0
11 „ „	6	0
9 „ „ with tacked head	3	0
9 „ „ electro-plated metal hoop	10	0
CASTANETS.		
Ebony, per set	2	8
TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.		
Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 8, and	12	0
GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.		
At Rs. 12, Rs. 15, Rs. 20, and	22	0
MODELS OF VIOLINS.		
Stradnarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25 to	120	0
Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Blackwood Case, complete.		
Three-quarter sized Violins, complete with Bows and Cases, at Rs. 25 and	35	0
Violin Strings, per set	1	8
Cheap Violins and Bows, not in cases, Rs. 15, Rs. 25, Rs. 35 and	45	0
Violin Bows, each Rs. 2-8 to	16	0
Set of Æolian Tuning Pipes for the Violin	6	0
Violin Cases, Rs. 8 to	20	0
BRASS WHISTLES.		
A large assortment, each Re. 0-12, 1, 1-4 and	1	8
NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLES.		
Each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, and	3	8

	Rs.	a.
CORNETS.		
Best quality, by Boosey & Co., London, in case complete, Rs. 85 and	100	0
First-rate French Instruments, Rs. 35, 50 and	65	0
ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.		
English Treble Solo Concertina, Double-action, with 48 Keys, Full Compass, G to C, three Octaves :—		
No. 1. Mahogany Instrument, in black case (cheap but well made)	50	0
No. 2. Mahogany Instrument, Mahogany Box	65	0
No. 3. Best finished Rose-wood Instrument, the Keys bushed *i.e.*, surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood Box; an excellent Instrument	95	0
No. 4. Best finished Rose-wood Instrument. Keys bushed metal studs (*i. e.*, surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rose-wood Box; an excellent Instrument	120	0
No. 5. Walnut Instrument with steel vibrators, brass corners—in Walnut Case	200	0
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.		
Mahogany Concertina, 20 keys, in Blackwood Lock Box	25	0
Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish, in Mahogany, Lock Box	35	0
Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	40	0
Rosewood Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45	0
Mahogany Concertina 30 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45	0
FLUTES.		
Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, Pratten's perfected model by Boosey and Co.	100	0
Do. do. (not by Boosey) with Silver lip-plate	75	0
Do. do. without lip-plate	61	0
Do. do.	51	0
Do. do. Foreign make, in Box	25	0
Cheaper Flutes, without case, each Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 15, and	25	0
FRENCH ACCORDIONS OR FLUTINAS.		
A new stock just received, each at Rs. 20, 25, 28, 30, and	35	0

N.B.—SEND FOR OUR NEW DETAILED CATATOGUE, POST-FREE.

LIST OF SONGS FREE ON APPLICATION,

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

CONFECTIONERY.

ALLAHABAD, (BUNCOMBE & Co.)

Lemon Star Rock.
Lemon Barley Sugar.
Accidulated Lemon Drops.
Almond Hard Bake.
Almond Toffee.
Strawberry Drops.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

Chocolate Cream.
Chocolate Nougats.
Burnt Almonds.
Chocolate Noels.
Sugared Almonds.
Conversation Lozenges.
Vegetable Dragees.
Chocolate Drops.
Pralines.
Chocolate Menier.
French Mixtures.
Scotch do.
Jujubes.
Assorted Drops.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Re. 1-12 per lb.

Greengages.
Cherries.
Pears.
Strawberries.
Apricots.
Knots and Brochettes.

DRY FRUITS.

French Prunes for Dessert.
Turkey Figs.
Almonds, Currants.
French Prunes for Stewing.
Muscatelle Raisins.
Pistachio Nuts.

W. J. ESSAI.
CONFISERIE DE PARIS.
FORBES-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TOILET REQUISITES.

JUST RECEIVED.

Indurated Toilet Soap	boxes of	12	tablets.	Almond and Glycerine Soap	boxes of	3	tablets.
Terebene Soap	„	3	„	Ye olde English Toilet Soap	„	6	„
White Rose Toilet Soap	„	3	„	Old Brown Windsor Soap	„	3	„
Honey Soap	„	3	„	Real old Musk Brown Windsor Soap	„	3	„
Rose Bud Toilet Soap	„	3	„	Good Luck Toilet Soap	„	3	„
Carbolic and Glycerine Soap	„	3	„	Glycerine Soap	„	3	„
Glycerine and Cold Cream Soap	„	3	„	Cent Fleurs Toilet Soap	„	3	„

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.

(The purest and most elegant sanatory Soap in the world.)

Army and Navy Soap in boxes of 3 tablets | Genuine Honey Soap in boxes of 3 tablets.
Brown Windsor in boxes of 3 tablets.
Carbolic Acid Soap in boxes of 3 tablets. | Carbolic Toilet Soap in boxes of 3 tablets.
„ and Glycerine Soap in boxes of 3 tablets. | Camphorated Carbolic Soap in boxes of 3 tablets.
Baby's Soap for Nursery use in boxes of 4 tablets.
Coal Tar Soap in boxes of 3 tablets.
Transparent Shaving Cakes. | Transparent Wash Balls.
Transparent Shaving Sticks. | Transparent Soap Toilets perfumed with Otto of Roses.

Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brushes. | Electric Combs and Tooth Brushes.
The Victor Metallic Hair Brushes. | Rose and Satin-wood Hair Brushes.

THE QUEEN HAIR CRUMPER.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL STORES,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN HORSE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

ON THE HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.

MESSRS. MARCKS and Co., Limited, have much pleasure in intimating to the public that they have just unpacked their first consignment of Bicycles and Tricycles of the very best finish, and beg to draw their attention to the fact that they are now offering them for sale on the easy purchase system.

The main object of this system is to assist persons of small means and regular incomes to the possession of a useful article by a series of small monthly payments until the entire sum is secured, the security being a lien on the Bicycle or Tricycle while in the possession and use of the purchaser. The system offers great advantages to those who are not in immediate possession of funds, in that the small monthly instalments have not any serious tax upon their income.

THE "SPIDER" TRICYCLE.—This is a wonderfully cheap machine considering the excellent nature of its manufacture, with the new adjustable "ventilator," spring saddle, nickel-plated fittings, ball bearings combining speed, power, lightness, and simplicity throughout, is the lightest driver extant, a powerful machine, and a good hill climber.

For cash with order .... Rs. 500.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 44 .... Rs. 528.

THE "CHALLENGE" BICYCLE.—This is a safety machine of beautiful finish, ball bearings to all wheels and levers.

For Cash with order .... Rs. 280.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 25-12 .... Rs. 309.

THE "CHAMPION" BICYCLE powerfully constructed, a sound, strong, and reliable machine.

For cash with order .... Rs. 260.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments .... Rs. 288.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WATCH, CHRONOMETER, CLOCK MAKERS, AND JEWELLERS,
(OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER),
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

LIQUEURS, &c.

		CREDIT. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange and White		54 0	56 0
Chartreuse, green, per bottle	8 0	...	—
Do. yellow „	6 12	...	—
Benedictine from the Monastery		65 0	68 0
Maraschino de Zara, best		56 0	
Kümmell, finest Riga		39 8	—
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen		42 0	14 0
Orange Bitters, best		28 0	...
Vermouth		21 0	...
Assorted Liqueurs, choice, per doz. pts.		...	29 8
Lime-Juice Cordial		14 0	...
BEER.			
Bass's Champagne Ale, "The Bull Dog" Bottling		6 0	4 2
Guinness's Extra Stout, "The Bull Dog" Bottling		6 0	4 2
German Pilsener Beer		5 8	4 0
CIDER, ETC.			
Champagne Cider		7 0	4 4
Norfolk "Dry, sparkling Cider"		7 0	—
Minerva Mineral Water		4 4	2 8

COGNAC IN JARS.

		CREDIT. Per Gallon without Jar. Rs. a.
Cognac ****	Very superior Old Pale	16 0
„ ***	Superior Old Pale	14 0
„ **	Fine Old, very soft	12 0
„ *	Capital Peg,	11 0

WHISKY IN JARS.

Irish and Scotch, A 1 quality our own shipping 9 8

The Jars can be returned for refilling. We keep stocks of Cognacs and Whiskies in Wood. An allowance for the Jar will be made deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

Empty Jars for do. .... 1 gal. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. do. .... 2 „ „ 3 0 „
Do. do. do. .... 4 „ „ 4 0 „

Wood Taps, Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	CREDIT. 4 Gls. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octve Rs. a.	27 Gals. Qtr. Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhd. Rs. a.
MANZANILLA.	42 0	130 0	248 0	485 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

	Hhd. 48 Gals. Rs. a.
St. Estephe	249 0
Medoc	190 0

Of these we keep Stocks from October to March only,

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES FROM ABOVE PRICES ON APPLICATION.

NOTICES.

TO LET, a very desirable upper-storied BUNGALOW at Parell, consisting of a drawing and dining room and four bed-rooms, and has a very charming garden. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO LET, a very desirable commodious BUNGALOW, on "Parly Hill," commanding an extraordinary charming sea view, consisting of a drawing-room, dining-room, and five bed-rooms with a detached bed-room. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable TOP FLOOR in Hornby-row. It is entirely open to the westerly sea breeze. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, two very desirable SHOPS in Hornby-row, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Reeds and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. W. M. NOONAN, Junior, in our Firm, ceased from the 1st August, 1884.

We have THIS DAY ADMITTED Mr. COWASJEE BEJONJEE POWRY a partner in our Firm.

NOONAN & DEWJEE,
Ship and Steamer Brokers and Agents.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1886.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

NEW DICTIONARIES for Civil and Military Officers and students of colleges. Persian and English, Royal 8 vo. sized, 668 pages, containing upwards of 36,000 classic and 4,000 modern Persian words. Price, Rs. 15. Its reverse part English and Persian containing 22,000 English and 80,000 Persian words and idioms of frequent occurrence. Price, Rs. 10. To be had from the compiler Maulur Fazli Ali, Regimental Munshi of the 4th King's Own Regiment, main street, Camp Poona, and his brother Munshi Mohamed Baker, Secretary to Turkish Consul-General, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, on cash payment or per V. P. P.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager.....MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.

SUBSCRIPTION SEASON, 1886.

COMMITTEE.
The Hon Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.
Captain HENRY MORLAND.
Colonel SMART, R. A.
RIENZI WALTON, Esq., C. E.
H. M. PHIPSON, Esq.

THE GAIETY COMPANY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT
HONORABLE
THE LORD REAY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 9th JANUARY.

Production of Gilbert's popular Fairy Comedy,

PALACE OF TRUTH,

with a strong and powerful cast.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
STAGE ACCESSORIES.

The Management respectfully announce to the public that it is their intention to spare no expense to make this one of the most brilliant Seasons ever witnessed in Bombay.

The Theatre has been entirely renovated, and every attention will be paid to the convenience and comfort of the patrons of the Gaiety Theatre.

Particular attention will be paid in the production of Pieces, and to the stage appointments, so that due effect may be given to the representation.

Subscribers' extra Tickets will be available this evening.

PROGRAMME.

The performance will commence with W. S GILBERT'S FAIRY COMEDY in 3 acts entitled

THE PALACE OF TRUTH.

Prince Philamir	Miss Louise Crawford.
Chrysal	Mr. C. Vane.
Zoram	,, D. C. Smith.
Aristæus	,, Henry Cleveland.
Gelanor	,, J. Devon.
King Phanor	,, Geo. Anderson.
Queen Altemire	Mrs. Norville.
Mirza	Miss Laura Vernon.
Palmis	,, Minnie Hinson.
Azema	,, Emma Markham.
Princess Zeolide	,, May Anderson.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

Act 1st—Morning.
GARDENS OF KING PHANOR'S COUNTRY HOUSE.
Act 2nd—Noon.
INTERIOR OF THE PALACE OF TRUTH.
Act 3rd—Night.
THE AVENUE OF PALMS.

The full Orchestra will be under the Direction of Mr. S. LEVY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold 4	Rs. 16	Pit Stalls	Rs. 2
Orchestra Stalls	,, 4	Pit	,, 1
Back Seats	Annas 8		

Boxes and Stalls will be booked, and Subscriptions received by Soundy & Co., Ld., where the plan of the Theatre may be seen.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30, COMMENCE AT 9 P. M.

☞ For convenience of the Public, special TELEPHONE connection (No. 500) is made with the Gaiety Theatre.

THE first-class s. s. CASCAPADIA, Capt. W. A. FRASER, will leave for Antwerp on or about the 16th inst. She has accommodation for few first-class passengers.
Apply to Capt. Fraser on board in P. Dock M. Shed.
CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE & SONS,
Bombay, 8th January, 1886. Dubashes.

TO OBSERVE REGULARITY AND PUNCTUALITY SEND YOUR ORDERS
FOR
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
TO
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
Sole Successors to Chesson & Woodhall.
Entirely under new management and experienced hands.
26, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

ADMITTED CLAIMS against the undermentioned estates will be paid at the Administrator-General's Office, High Court, on any WEDNESDAY during office hours.

Estate M. D. Toner	Dividend at 65·83 per cent.
,, Heerjee Jeena 2nd	,, ,, ·027 ,, ,,
,, John Davies	,, ,, 6·11 ,, ,,
,, Major J. G. Coulson	,, ,, 81·77 ,, ,,
,, Joseph Brundred	,, ,, 90·73 ,, ,,
,, W. J. Onions	,, ,, 47·93 ,, ,,
,, J. Abraham	Full payment.
,, Lt. W. F. L. Birdwood	,, ,,

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay,
7th January, 1886.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church-lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 19th January, 1886, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and consider the Directors Report and to pass the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st July, 1885.
2. To elect Directors in room of those who retire by rotation.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th to 19th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th January, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that JASHEE LUCKMIDASS NARRANDASS and THUCKER MORARJEE POONJA have contracted to SELL the property hereunder written. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 19, Church-gate-street, Fort, within fourteen days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claims if there be any.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Byculla, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 90, and New No. 13594, and registered by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 30 and 31, containing by admeasurement twelve burgas and fifty square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the vacant ground of Nurrotumdass Govundjee, on or towards the west is the Government Tank, on or towards the north by the Public Passage, and on or towards the south is also by the Public Passage.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1886.
BOMANJEE & HORMUSJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH
FOR
IMPARTING NATURAL YOUTHFUL BLOOM TO THE CHEEKS AND LIPS.
Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.
☞ TELEPHONE No. 30.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LOCOCK'S LOTION
FOR THE COMPLEXION

IS a delightful preparation for the skin, gives Health and Beauty to the CHEEKS, FACE, HANDS, and NECK, rendering the skin Soft, Delicate, and Lovely. It effectually removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and Sunburn, and is so innocuous as to be the best application of excoriation and abrasion of the skin, even of infants.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
CHEMICALS AND MATERIALS.

Warranted best quality, kept always fresh in stock. Priced catalogues sent free by Post on application.

BEST
ALBUMENISED PAPERS.

Extra fine quality of assorted tints and thickness, now in use by best of Photographers with satisfactory results.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.
Sold in one quire tins only.

Up-country orders carefully and promptly executed.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HYGIENIC ILLUMINATION.
DR. WRIGHT'S
(Patent) PULMONIC
(Eucalyptus) CANDLES.
SECURE FOR INVALIDS A GOOD NIGHT'S REST,

Afford relief in ASTHMA, CROUP, WHOOPING-COUGH, BRONCHITIS, DYSPNŒA, and in all affections of the Respiratory Organs.

OPINIONS OF THE PROFESSION.

"These Pulmonic Candles diffuse an agreeable fragrance during combustion, and will be a comfort to persons suffering from Asthmatic affections."—*Lancet.*

Per Box, Re. 1-12 net.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, for service under the BROACH DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD—

One Sub-Overseer on		Rs. 70 by 20	Batta.
One do.	do.	,, 60 by 20	,,
One do.	do.	,, 45 by 20	,,

Applicants must have passed the Public Works Department Examination for Sub-Overseers, and must not be over 30 years of age. All appointments will be probationary for one year.

Applications with certificates to be sent to
THE PRESIDENT,
District Local Board, Broach,
before 31st January, 1886.
T. D. MACKENZIE,
Collector and President,
District Local Board, Broach.
Broach, 7th January, 1886.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been GRANTED to the Administrator General and of Estates which have come under his charge.

AUGUSTUS WILLIAM HAMILTON, late Permanent Way Inspector, Sind Pishin State Railway.

GEORGE BRADY, late Honorary Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, Hyderabad Contingent.

J. L. COLLINS, late Accountant, Indus Valley State Railway.

WILLIAM McAULEY, late Driver, Indus Valley State Railway.

THOMAS BRADY, late Inspector, Southern Mahratta Railway.

JOHN GLENDARVIN WINSTONE, late Surgeon, Bombay.

Mrs. CATHARINA DE CRUZ E BARRETTO, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estate will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay,
7th January, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga. Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

FOR SALE, two second-hand double-cylindered, STEAM WINCHES. Apply F. A. O'BRIEN, 30, Frere-road, Mody Bay, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of the late Mr. W. Pym's valuable furniture, sociable, horse, cottage piano, books, &c., at Byculla, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

TO-DAY'S ICES, Pistachio, Vanille, Rose, and Raspberry; also Wines and Spirits of the best quality, at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-gate-street.

COUGH-KILLER—Excellent for Colds, recent Coughs, night Coughs, Coughs of children, loss of voice. Price 4 annas.—At TOMSON & Co., Kalbadavie.

THE CURER—Best for Colic, Diarrhœa, Cramps, Toothache, Earache, Headache, and all painful affections. Per phial, annas 6, at COOPER, MADON & Co.

LOST.—A FOX-TERRIER PUP, six months old, white with brown ears and cut tail. Any one bringing her to Colonel Carpendale, Watson's Hotel, will be rewarded.

APOLLO-BUNDER DINING ROOMS.—The upstairs balcony is now open to the Public, the alterations being completed. Green and Read, Dining Rooms, Apollo-bunder.

A LADY residing 3rd floor over Warshaw Hair-cutting Saloon, Church-gate-street, Fort, would like to receive a couple of boarders. For further particulars apply at the premises.

TO BE SOLD at Bennett's Auction to-day, a bay waler gelding, 15 hands, a thoroughly broken weight carrying charger, stands any kind of firing without flinching, and has also been broken to single harness.

JUST RECEIVED, good Single and Double Terai Hats, suitable for Ladies and Gents, from Rs. 4 to 7-8 cash only. Y. A. LACKA & Co., corner of Meadows and Hummum-streets.

SEWING MACHINES of every description with all the latest and most modern improvements and attachments, a large assortment to select from.—H. A. GEYER and Co., Bombay.

TIN TRUNKS, in all sizes, from Rs. 5-8; Tin Washing Basin, 6 as. each; wire Knife and Fork Trays, Re. 1-14. Everything Cheap. SHROFF BROTHERS.

AUSTRALIAN WINES from Caldwell and Co., Melbourne. Claret (3 qualities); Hermitage, Carbinet, (fruity wine for invalids); Chablis, Hochheimer, Constantia (sweet). WM. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA, will RE-OPEN on 15th January.

TRICYCLES.—Very best makers only. Rs. 200 to 300 each, complete. Address KANGAROO AGENCY, Madras.

WANTED, a READER of Principal Indian Languages. Apply R. B., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

OUR BALL DRESS MATERIALS have arrived and are now on view.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Fort.

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

MRS. COULSON, being about to REMOVE HER PLACE OF BUSINESS, is now offering her goods for sale at 25 per cent. discount cash.

BACON.—Choice Breakfast Bacon, on cut, per lb., as. 13; per piece over 10 lbs., per lb. as. 12.—PHILLIPS and Co., Limited, Church-gate-street, Fort.

NEILGHERRY TEA.—PHIPSON & Co. are the Wholesale Agents for the GLAISDALE ESTATE, COONOOR. 5 lbs. Sample Tins, Rs. 6-4.

SELF-ACTING FOUNTAINS and Aquaria. Self-acting Punkhs, very nice, for drawing-rooms, verycheap, at STEWARD and Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

DECORATIONS FOR BALL ROOMS, drawing rooms, &c. suitable for the season, Plush and Leather bags, Ladies' Companions, &c.—PEARSE.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Medow-street.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 23 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

FANCY BAZAAR.—A fresh consignment of fancy goods and table ornaments, cutlery, and crockery. Prices cheap—PANDAY BROTHERS, No. 57, Esplanade Cross-road.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 38, Meadows-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

LOANS! LOANS!! LOANS!!! Advanced on Jewellery, Immovable Property, and on Substantial Personal Security. Apply by letter to J. Foggo, care of Postmaster, Kalbadevie.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Meadow-street, Bombay.

"KANGAROO" SAFETY BICYCLES—100 miles in 6 hours 39min. 5secs. Inventions Exhibition highest award. Price at Bombay, Rs. 26. Apply "KANGAROO," Agency, Madras.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pellisses, Pinafores, Wool Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Badnam, Pile & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

V. SHAMJI & CO., late Hurgovun Vunmall & Co., have removed their Millinery establishment to No. 4, Meadow-street, Fort, where Gents' Department is also added under competent Cutter. Wanted a Lady Milliner.

GRUYERE CHEESE, 14 as. per lb.; CHEDDAR CHEESE 13 as. per lb.; BACON, 13 as. per lb.—PEARSE Apollo-street.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS,

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

[illegible] Row W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA) AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 55 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 44 0	
Dry Elite	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	—
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Moselblümchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	,, ...	,, 15 0
Hochheimer	,, ...	,, 18 0
Brauneberger	,, 15 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch	,, ...	,, 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer	,, 28 0	,, ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	...
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port	,, 38 0	...
CLARETS. From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 10 8	...
Chateau de Franda	,, 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	...
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	...
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...
CLARETS.—Continued. From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
BRANDY	Per 1 doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars (M. & Saann)	,, 24 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0	...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 34 0	...
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	...
Chambertin	,, 26 0	...
WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	,, 24 0	—
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. ...	Rs. 4 0
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ...
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ...
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	,, 4 12	,, 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 12	—
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	...
Vin Marasque ,, 24 Bottles	,, 40 0	...
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	,, 19 0	...
Do. do Finest	,, 20 0	...
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	,, 4 0	...
Do. do do tins	,, 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from ....lbs.	19-29 Rs.	0 11
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11
From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.	Large tin.	small tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ...
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sanerkraut	,, 1 4	,, 0 12
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, ...
White Cabbage in Butter	,, 0 15	,, 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ...
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, 1 4	,, ...
Red do. do.	,, 1 2	,, 0 12
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & CO., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	...	,, 0 12
French Bean	...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	...	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	...	,, 1 8
Small Sausages	...	,, 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	...	,, 1 6
Pease for Soup	...	,, 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay. 15th Dec. 1885.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

- PIANOS { Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
- PIANOS { With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
- PIANOS { The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
- PIANOS { By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roenisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
- PIANOS { By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
- PIANOS { By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere.
- PIANOS { On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
- PIANOS { Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
- PIANOS { A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices.
- PIANOS { The Iron Framed Pianette at Rs. 400 Unequalled.
- PIANOS { Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument.
- PIANOS { Rs. 400 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame, Zinc lined-packing case included.
- PIANOS { Illustrated Price Lists in detail sent free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES,

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION,
LONDON, 1886.

ONE of the largest Retail Trading Firms of London has developed extensive plans by which they are prepared to undertake the complete charge and management of Exhibits from India. Their representative, who has just arrived, will be glad to meet firms desiring to avail themselves of this system, and THEREBY SAVING EXPENSE OF SENDING OUT A SPECIAL AGENT. Address WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay, till January 13th, inclusive; after to care of Post Office at following towns up to dates noted:—

January 15—Jeypore.	January 30—Allahabad.
,, 20—Delhi.	February 1—Benares.
,, 23—Lahore.	,, 9—Calcutta.
,, 25—Agra.	,, 18—Madras.
,, 28—Cawnpore.	,, 26—Colombo.
,, 28—Lucknow.	

H. S. ROBERTS.

WANTED a few DETECTIVES to help our Special BARVATION officer, Lieut. H. M. Abud, in capturing the out-laws headed by Makranees. Apply personally with testimonials to—
Lieut. H. M. ABUD, Junagadh.
Our Agent MANSUKRAM SURYARAM, Esq.,
Girgaum China Bag, Bombay.
R. B. BEHECHARDAS VIHARIDAS DESAI, Nadiad.
Or, to
HARIDAS VIHARIDAS,
Divan, Junagadh State, (Kathiawad).
Divan Office, Junagadh, 25th December, 1885.

FERNANDES & Co.
FAMILY CHEMISTS, AND DRUGGISTS, &c.
Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference of London,
25, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of our Mr. FERNANDES of great experience. The dispensing of prescriptions and preparation of medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision. Price very moderate.

FERNANDES & Co.,
Chemists, Bombay.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.'

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s

PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

ART METAL WORK—Framed Mirrors for Flower Painting, Jardinière's Tazza's Trays, &c. &c., a beautiful and well-selected, stock, on hand, SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

REPOUSSE POLISHED BRASS, Frames, Mirrors, Cups, Thermometers, mounted in Art Metal Work, Plush, Oak, &c.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ART METAL WORK, ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST of nearly 300 articles of domestic and decorative Art Metal Work, sent post-free for inspection SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SYMPHONETT, a charming-toned little instrument, which can be played by everyone, even if unacquainted with Music, no effort or trouble required, plays dance music, &c., can be carried in the pocket, price with 15 feet of music Rs. 15 by V. P. P.—SOUNDY & Co. Limited, Bombay.

NE PLUS ULTRA ORGANINA, the loudest and most perfect instrument of the kind ever introduced, with 6 tunes complete. Rs. 28.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ACCORDEONS, Best make, highly ornamented 1 stop and bell Rs. 10, with 2 stops (celeste) and bell Rs. 12, with 2 stops and 2 bells (tremolo) Rs. 14, with 3 stops and bell (octave and celeste) Rs. 15.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, A large stock of PHOTOS by the permanent process. Copies from the most famous old and modern Painters, and the largest Photos. yet produced.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Bombay.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS, with the Iron Frame, Bars, and Plate over Pin, plank cast in one solid piece, without any joint whatever. Can only be obtained from SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BANJOS with Peg-heads at Rs. 10, 12, 15 and 20 each. Banjos with Machine-heads, with brass hoops and with screw adjustment, the largest stock in India to select from.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

TAMBOURINES.—A large variety always on hand at Rs. 2-8, 3, 4, 5 and upwards; also Nigger Bones and every requisite for Minstrel Bands. Detailed price-lists free by post.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PARKINSON AND FRODSHAM'S SPECIALITY WATCH, Keyless, in Silver Open-faced case, with Crystal Glass, Rs. 31-8; with seconds dial and engine-turned back, Rs. 36.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld. Bombay.

PIANO CANDLE-STICKS.—Richly electroplated, new patterns, with glass shades complete, Rs. 14 and 16 per pair.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

AQUARIUMS for gold fish. Clear glass with ebonized stand, 16 inches in diameter, Rs. 15; 18 inches, Rs. 20; 20 inches, Rs. 25; and 22 inches, Rs. 30 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MUSIC PORTFOLIOS, with spring backs, patent and self-binding, arrangements and boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 each. LEATHER MUSIC ROLLS, Rs. 2 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

PRESENTATION FLUTES, Cocoa-wood with 8 German silver keys on French pillars, tuning slide and cork joints, fitted in velvet-lined oak case, Rs. 40, or with 10 keys, Rs. 45.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MENIST'S BINOCULARS and FIELD-GLASSES, German Silver-mounted Achromatic Lens, Rs. 60; German Silver-mounted Achromatic Lens to draw large object glasses, Rs. 70. Field-glass, larger size, Rs. 80. Each in brown leather sling cases with strap.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS, the only genuine which obtained three prize medals at the Calcutta Exhibition, to be had at the sole agents for all India.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES per month for two years secures a beautiful toned iron frame Piano. Particulars on application to SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANOS.—The largest and most varied stock of instruments in India to select from. Illustrated price-lists free by post.—SOUNDY & Co. Ld., Bombay.

ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS by the best makers, a very large stock always on hand. See our illustrated priced catalogue free by post.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

REVOLVERS, new Regulation guage for Government Ammunition 455 Guaranteed.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

OLD CHELSEA TEA POT, the best for making a good cup of Tea Rs. 3 each or by V.P.P., packed Rs. 3-4 with directions, how to make Good Tea.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FRITZ'S CAFFEE saves one third, and extracts all the delicious qualities of the Coffee Rs. 3-8 or packed by V.P.P., Rs. 3-12.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

HANDY CASH DRAWERS, a neat cash box of upright form with three drawers, and receptacle for Bank or cheque book, patent lever lock No. 1 size Rs. 12, No. 2 size Rs. 15.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld. Bombay.

INSURANCES.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1884	£1,508,707
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds	1,500,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,650,650
Total Invested Funds	6,911,400

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 ....£300,6[illegible]
,, 1885 ....£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1868	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,019,159 14 1
1873	£2,445,505 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL...	,, 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The, BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS Agents

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1884:
1,982 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 60,85,300.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF
Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle BOMBAY
Or any of the Agents in India.

GRAETFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENECE

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an 1 Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT.
MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!!

IMPORTED direct from the Continent. Artistic Studies from Life, Classical and Mythological Undraped Figures, Statuary Sacred and Secular Photographs, Portraits of Celebrities, Pretty Woman, English and French Actresses. Selections sent out on approval on receipt of deposit of 10s. and upwards. Price Lists and complete Catalogues post free. Address, Continental Novelty Co., 50, Leicester-square, London, W.C. The Trade supplied.

NOTICE.

WANTED, by a NATIVE PRINCE in CENTRAL INDIA, COUPLES of DOMESTIC ANIMALS such as fowl, sheep, and cattle of the different countries of the world for his museum. Any Merchantile or Shipping Company in Bombay willing to supply them should apply to A. B., care of the Post Master, Indore Camp, stating time and cost per couple including delivery at Indore Station.

Any Gentleman having the couples of these animals for sale may apply to the above address.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 50 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat sold at all Chemists, in bottles.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal.
5½		12 ,,	
5		9 ,,	
3½		6 ,,	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the offices of the Company, 40, Forbes-street, on SATURDAY, 9th January 1886, at 1 o'clock p.m., to confirm a resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on 10th December 1885, viz:—

"That in clause 9, article 81, and clause 10, article 102, of the Articles of Association, the words James H. Latimer and Cõ, be substituted for those of 'James Scott & Co.'"

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES SCOTT & Co.,
By their Attorney.
JAMES H LATIMER,
Secretaries, Agents and Managers.
40, Forbes-street, Bombay, 30th December 1885.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps.. Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each ,, 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. ... ,, 1,200

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

DR. BOWMAN'S GOGGLES.

THESE EYE-PRESERVERS are the most perfect protectors from Glare and Dust yet produced, being the invention of Dr. Bowman, the eminent practitioner in Eye diseases; they are also recommended by all the leading oculists for weak and inflamed eyes.

Each, with case, Rs. 8.

PHILLIPS AND CO., Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF SPECTACLES AND ALL OPTICAL APPARATUS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NURSERY REQUIREMENTS.

Feeding Bottles.
The new oval feeder, screw glass stopper, pure India-rubber Tube, etc ....Re. 1 0

Vaccination Shields,
Most useful, a great protection, preventing the arm from getting rubbed and keeping the dress away. Children's sizes, Ans. 10 and 12, Adult size ......Re. 1 4

Nursery Lamps,
Act as a night lamp, and can be used for preparing or warming infants' food, two or three patterns ....from Rs. 2 8

Teething Necklaces,
Very superior, with blue or scarlet velvet bands ....each Re. 1 2

Thermoterions,
For keeping food hot during the night or day... ....each Rs. 7 8

PHILLIPS. & CO., Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF INVALID REQUISITES.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

ON SALE IN BOMBAY AT VERY ADVANTAGEOUS PRICES.

Owing to inability of buyer to complete purchase, the undernoted Machinery manufactured by E. R. & F. TURNER, of Ipswich, England—

ONE 8 H.P. PATENT AUTOMATIC VARIABLE EXPANSION PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, on Wrought Iron Wheels with Colonial Firebox, Spring Safety Valve, and Spark Catcher.

ONE DOUBLE 3' 0" CORN GRINDING MILL with Grey Stones, Silent Feed, Loose Pulley, Sundry Mill Tools, Reserve Wearing Parts and 60 ft. of 5½" Leather Belt.

The above are perfectly New and of the most modern and approved construction. On view at Messrs. KING, KING, & Co's, Bombay, where information may be obtained; or of the makers,

E.R.&F.TURNER, Ipswich, England
TELEGRAMS.—"GIPPESWYK." IPSWICH.

P.S.—Correspondents are requested to refer to this Advertisement.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Vol. Parade, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Assyria (s), from Bassorah; and Athabasca (s), Cardiff.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—H. M. S. Crocodile, for England; Booldana (s), Galle; Bokhara (s), London; and Burmah (s), Kurrachee.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Eden Hall left the dock on Thursday, and the s.s. Henzada yesterday.

Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 26th December, 1885, was 26,519 maunds, and in money Rs. 10,943.

Fort Gratuitous Dispensary.—Total number of patients treated in the last month was 2,956, the daily average being 95. Total new admissions were 1,157. Number of children vaccinated was 143.

Reported theft.—Mr. Narayen Venayak, residing at Girgaum Back Road, has reported on Thursday last, the theft of three gold ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 520, from a small open box in his room.

Lost Property.—Miss Emma Cooper, residing in Hornby Road, has reported to the police that she had dropped a gold bracelet, set with emeralds and pearls, valued Rs. 200, from her wrist on Wednesday night last somewhere between her residence and the Town Hall.

Arya Sudharmodaya Sabha.—The fourth lecture of the season in connection with the Sabha will be delivered by Shrimat Oodasin Paramhansa Pandit Keshavanand Swami, in Madhav Baug, at 5-30 p.m., to-day. Subject—"Resource of Human Salvation." Hindoo gentlemen are requested to attend.

A breach of the Abkari Act.—Dhurma Balloo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of transporting into Bombay from Baroda 40 tolas of ganja, an intoxicating drug, without a permit. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and he was fined Rs. 7, and the ganja was ordered to be confiscated.

Lecture.—Mr. T. M. Venkatesh Shastree, brother of Professor Shishgiri Shastree, M.A., who is so proficient in native music and who played on the vin before Lord Reay, our Governor, when he was invited to a concert in Madras, gives this day a lecture in English on native music at the local Gyan Utejak Mandali, the philharmonic society here, at 9 p.m.

Inquest.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on view of the body of Casse, aged 25 years. Deceased was an insane woman and was taken to the Police Hospital for examination by the Police Surgeon, in a recklah, when she died suddenly as soon as she reached the Hospital. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by Hydraps Pericardii.

Sudden death.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Custom House Bunder, Fort, on view of the body of Mahomed Essack, aged 14 years. Deceased was a calassee of a native boat plying in this harbour. While at the Custom House Bunder he complained of giddiness, pains in his chest and difficulty of breathing, and died within a short time. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease.

The Suit by the Official Assignee.—The case of Mr. C. A. Turner, Official Assignee and assignee of the estate of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., against Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy to recover Rs. 1,94,000 has been referred to arbitration. By consent of the parties, Messrs. Jefferson, Gilbert, Sayani, and A. M. Dhurumsey have been appointed the arbitrators, with power to elect an umpire by Saturday next. In the event of their being unanimous in appointing an umpire, the award is to be made by the 16th inst., with liberty to extend the time to two months.

Sending a Match-box through the Post Office.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, a Marwaree, named Chotelall Baujni, was charged with transmitting through the Post Office a match-box. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute and Mr. Bhaishunker defended the accused. The accused admitted the charge and pleaded ignorance of the law. His worship remarked that it was a very serious offence and probably if it had taken fire, as it was a box of lucifer matches, in the Post Office bag, it might have destroyed property worth millions of money. He fined the accused Rs. 50.

Is Perim a part of British India?—At the High Court yesterday, a point reserved in the case of the Empress *vs.* Private Mungul Tekchund was argued before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Jardine. In September last the accused, a private of the 4th Regiment Bombay Rifles, stationed at Aden, was charged before Brigadier General Hogg, Political Resident and Sessions Judge, Aden, with having committed murder by causing the death of Private Soojanah, of the same Regiment; and was, on pleading guilty, sentenced to be hanged, the sentence being subject to confirmation by the High Court. The case was argued before the Christmas vacation, when their Lordships decided that this court had jurisdiction to dispose of the case and that the Political Resident of Aden was right in submitting the sentence of death to confirmation by the court. Their Lordships, however, reserved for further argument by counsel the point whether the island of Perim, where the murder was committed, is a part of British India. That point was argued yesterday by the Hon. Mr. Latham, instructed by the Government Pleader, for the Crown. The learned counsel cited a number of authorities and Government notifications, and submitted that Perim had for many years past formed a part of British India. Mr. Shamrao Vithul, who appeared for the accused, urged that whichever way the question was decided, the accused had received provocation at the hands of the deceased, and that the sentence should be reduced. Their Lordships took time to consider their decision.

DIVINE SERVICES.

First Sunday after Epiphany, January 10.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Choral Celebration. Hymns 79, 323 and 197.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis. Hymns 76, 285 and 22.
Magnificat et nunc dimittis—Clarke Whitefield
Anthem.—"Arise shine for Thy light is come."—Elvey.
Daily.—Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Thursday, January 14.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 76, 177 and 107.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 77, 79 and 81.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 78 and 317.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 76, 79, and 32.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon. Hymns 92 & 93.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 314, 270 and 159.
Wednesday, January 13.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan.)
11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

6 p.m.—Hymns 76, 79 and 219.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMENS') CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

11 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Cascapedia, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

HARBOUR SERVICE.

Service will be held in the Harbour on board the ship Arctic Stream at 11 o'clock in the morning. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. For friends purposing to attend the Service a launch will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-25 and Apollo Bunder at 10-35 a.m., precisely. All are cordially invited.

The Diamond Dyes are the best dyes ever made. Dresses, coats, scarfs, hoods, yarn, stockings, carpet, rags, ribbons, feathers, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any shade. Black, brown, green, blue, scarlet, cardinal, red, navy blue, seal brown, olive green, terra cotta, and 20 other best colors. Warranted fast and durable. Each packet will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used dyes, try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by chemists and druggists. Large size 6d., small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E. C., England.
GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, OR BRONZE PAINT, for gilding all kinds of ornamental work. Of all chemists, large size 6d., small size 3d.; Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 58 Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London E. C., England, Wholesale agents, Treacher and Co Ltd, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona. The trade and native dealers supplied at Wholesale Prices.

MEETING OF CUTCHEE MEMONS.

A public meeting of the Cutchee Memons of Bombay was held on Thursday morning at the Jackeria Musjid, Kharak Road, to consider the "Memon Bill," now before the Supreme Legislative Council, and to concert measures with a view to memorialise Government on the subject of the bill and on the position of the Cutchee Memons generally. All Mahomedans were invited to attend. Mr. Hajee Ha-ham Hajee Abdoola Nooranee, president of the Cutchee Memon community of Bombay, was called to the chair. Among those present were Messrs. Hajee Essa Fazla, Hajee Noor Mahomed Ebrahim, Hajee Sabboo Seedik, Hajee Allana Wahidna, Hajee Peer Mahomed Allarakhia, the secretary, the Cazee of Bombay, Moulvie Shah Abdul Hak, Kazee Mahomed Ismail Mehree, Shaik Moosa bin Abdul Lutiff, Hajee Hubbeebullah, Hajee Ebrahim Oosman Khan Bahadur, Moonshee Goolam Mahomed, Mr. M. H. Hakim, barrister-at-law, and others representing Cutchee Memons, Mahomedans, Afghans, Hallai Memons, Khutrees, &c.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said: My good friends, I am very pleased to meet you this morning, and most heartily thank you for your attendance, and hope that this meeting will prove as successful as the one held last Friday by our friends in Calcutta. You will have seen in the papers an account of that meeting, and I need not press upon you the vital importance to us, Cutchee Memons, of the object which has brought you together. I have no doubt that you will let your voice be heard in no uncertain tones. You will speak out like men who are not ashamed of their faith, their hopes, and their religion. If our good patriot "A Cutchee Memon," of whom we have not heard for a very long time, and who perhaps by this time has recovered his senses, is present, we shall be delighted to hear him; but if he has, as we believe, become so modest that he cannot appear in public, perhaps he will favour us, as he did the *Bombay Gazette*, with his card. If he is here with or without his "overwhelming majority," in your name I promise him a patient hearing. We will listen to his arguments and to his eloquence; and if he does not convince us, I feel sure we shall convince him. We have met on business, and to business we will stick. There are many gentlemen here who want to talk to you, so I will call upon them; and I will first request Mr. Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdulla Nooranee to move the first resolution.

It was proposed by Mr. Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdullah Nooranee, seconded by Mr. Hajee Saboo Seedik, and supported by the Kazee Saheb of Bombay, and Mr. M. H. Hakeem, I.—That the Cutchee Memon community respectfully urges upon Government that the proposed bill does not meet their views and requirements, as it assumes, contrary to the facts.—1. That they are not Muhammadans. 2. That they are not subject to Muhammadan law, and it imposes a requirement, which is irksome in the extreme, and practically impossible.

Mr. Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdullah Nooranee, in moving the first proposition, said: A Muhammadan is bound by and is subject to the Muhammadan law. Any one not so bound and subject, is not a Muhammadan. The proposed bill suggests that Cutchee Memons are not so bound and subject; this means that we are not and cannot be Muhammadans. To say that we, Cutchee Memons, are not Muhammadans is not correct, but it is absolutely wrong, and is an insult to us. I say, we all say, that we are Muhammadans, and I will give you some reasons for saying so.

First.—We claim to be Muhammadans. Don't you think we ought to know who we are and what we are? If we do not know, who does? Secondly, we are received by Muhammadans as Muhammadans. Now, supposing we are such imbeciles as not to know who we are, surely no one will say that the whole of the Muhammadans do not know. We are satisfied with their opinion, and accept their verdict. Thirdly, we are called by Muhammadan names; fourthly, we dress as Muhammadans; fifthly, we follow Muhammadan customs; sixthly, manners; seventhly, habits: and lastly we are Muhammadans by religion. We are Muhammadans inside and outside from the crowns of our heads to the soles of our feet. We further object to the proposed bill, because it would require an overwhelming majority to be governed by a minority, which we say is so small, that its existence is not worth noticing. Why should a whole section of Muhammadans be compelled to go to the expense and labour of making a declaration? How would the question of "majority" be decided? By what law? How could the proposed bill be brought to the knowledge of all Cutchee Memons and explained to them? How would the difficulty of the *purdah* ladies be got over? Now, supposing the proposed bill should be passed, I ask you, Cutchee Memons, who are you, and what are you until you have made the declaration? Because until you have made the declaration, you will be presumed to be not Muhammadans. What are you then? Are you Hindoos, Parsees, Brahmos, Jews, Kafirs or what? Again, will signing a piece of paper make you Muhammadans? Will signing a declaration save you from hell, and land you in heaven? Will signing a piece of paper change your lives? Will making a declaration remove you from the rank of infidels and number you among the faithful? We think the proposed bill is a great mistake. We think it would take our rights from us, deprive us of all we hold dear, and true, and good in our homes, in our families, and snatch from us everything we love and esteem. It would affect us morally, socially, politically and in religious matters.

I am sure the Government, after hearing our protest, will not proceed with this bill which is so distasteful to us.

Mr. Hajee Saboo Seedik seconded this proposition, which was supported by the Kazee Saheb of Bombay in a vigorous speech touching on the religious aspect of the case. He was followed by Mr. M. H. Hakeem, barrister-at-law, who handled the subject in an exhaustive manner. On being put to the meeting, this proposition was declared to be carried unanimously.

It was next proposed by Mr. Tar Muhammad Hajee Ariby, seconded by Mr. Hajee Allawa Wahidna, and supported by Kazee Muhammad Ismael Saheb, and Khan Bahadoor Munshi Gulam Muhammad. II.—That the Government be respectfully requested to pass, instead of the proposed bill, the following bill, omitting, if they should think it desirable, clause 3 and to the end:—

A Bill declaring the Muhammadan section of the "Cutchee Memons" to be under the Muhammadan law.

Whereas there is in the Presidency of Bombay, the Presidency of Bengal, and elsewhere, a class of persons known as "Cutchee Memons."

And whereas it has been satisfactorily made to appear that the said "Cutchee Memons," so far as their views could possibly be ascertained, are almost unanimously desirous of obtaining an Act declaring that they, being Muhammadans, are subject to Muhammadan law.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short Title.—1. This Act may be called the "Memon Act of 1886."

2. All Members of the Cutchee Memon community are subject to the Muhammadan law, in all respects, as established in the Hanafi School.

3. Should any member of the Cutchee Memon community, who has attained the age of 16 years, be desirous of withdrawing from his or her subjection to, and rights under the Muhammadan law, he or she may do so by making the declaration hereinafter contained, in the manner hereinafter set forth.

A declaration to take effect under the preceding section must be made by a written instrument, under the hand of the person making the same, in the from given in the Schedule to this Act, or in a form to the like effect; and must, if made out of British India, be executed before, and authenticated by, either a Notary Public, or a Court Judge, or a Magistrate, or a British Consul, or a British Vice-Consul, or a Representative of Her Majesty, or a Representative of the Government of India.

Every such declaration must be registered within six months from the making thereof, under the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1877.

The Schedule.

Form of Declaration.

I, of being a Member of the Cutchee Memon community and of the age of sixteen years and upwards, hereby declare that I wish to withdraw from subjection to, and rights under, the Muhammadan law as provided by the "Memon Act, 1886."

Mr. Tar Muhammad Hajee Ariby, in moving the second resolution, said: I need not tell you that we have assembled to-day in this public meeting as friends, having one common cause. We have gathered together as peaceable citizens, seeking the good of our fellows, and the peace of the community. You know that, for a long time, we, Cutchee Memons, have been upset by certain decisions of the Courts of Bombay—decisions which, we think, are not in accordance with the law of the land, and which are certainly not in accordance with our law. You know, as well as I do, that the law of England states that Muhammadans are to be governed by Muhammadan law, and Hindoos by Hindoo law. This is laid down in the Statute law of England, and is found in the judgments of the Privy Council; and I am sure none of us could either desire or find higher authority than these. Well then, if this be the law, the law by which we, the people of India, are governed, any one who acts contrary thereto must be in the wrong. We think that this law has not been followed, and that therefore a wrong has been done, and it is, if possible, to correct this wrong that we have met to-day. Mr. Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdullah Nooranee has clearly shown to you, although it was scarcely necessary to do so, that we, Cutchee Memons, are Muhammadans; and such being being the case, I think I have clearly shown that Muhammadan law must be the law, and the only law to which we are subject. Some of the courts of this country have endeavoured to bring us under law very different to the Muhammedan law, and this we very strongly object to. It is not always that one's wishes and one's rights go together. We often want things that we have no right to; but in this case our wants and our rights are one. We want our rights, and our wants are right. A bill has been bought before the Legislative Council for the purpose of carrying out our wishes, but through some mistake or misapprehension or somehow, instead of helping us, the bill would put us in a far worse position than we ever have been in, so that we do not feel disposed to accept that bill. We are not asking the Government to give us anything; we only want the Government to correct that which we think is wrong; and after a great deal of care and trouble we think we have found out how this can be done. If the Government will pass a bill declaring what the law is, so far as we are concerned, we, Cutchee Memons, will be satisfied. We cannot think this is asking too much, and we cannot think the Government will refuse our request.

This proposition was seconded by Mr. Hajee Allana Wahidna, and supported by Mr. Hajee Muhammad Ismail Sahib, who strongly urged the meeting to support the same. He was followed by Khan Bahadur Munshi Gulam Muhammad in a short, but clear speech. The chairman declared the proposition unanimously carried.

It was then proposed by Mr. Hajee Peer Muhammad Alarakha, seconded by Mr. Ahmed Sulliman, and supported by Mr. Shaikh Muhammad Kurtay, III.—That a memorial, embodying the foregoing, be signed by the chairman, and presented to Government.

The proposition was put to the meeting, and was declared unanimously carried.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

A RETIRED BOMBAY POLICE OFFICER.

Mr. John Moffat, the Superintendent of the Bombay Water Police retired on his pension on the 6th instant after a career of twenty-two years, six months, and six days in the Bombay Police Force. He joined the service on the 1st July 1863, and through his own exertions and good conduct, he had been promoted to the position he held when he retired. He leaves Bombay for Australia by this day's mail-steamer. The vacancy caused by Mr. Moffat's departure has been filled up by the appointment of Inspector Joseph McDermott, as Superintendent of the Water Police.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Bokhara, Captain H. Weighell, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Marseilles.—Major W. G. Beresford.
For London.—Messrs. Randa, Hansen, Peterhen, Laiohsen, Clansen, Paulsen, Tahansen, Nielsen, Pieboleb, G. P. Nielsen, Wulff, Waldman, and Tensen.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LATE COLONEL WEST.

Colonel West had, by his independent but kindly character, gained the good-will of the Native Chiefs of Kathiawar. In him the Chiefs have lost a sincere friend, and the British Government an able officer.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* suggests that the names of the head priests of the native communities should also be included in the list of those who are entitled to private entrée at the Governor's levées.

THE ANNEXATION OF BURMAH.

Lord Dufferin has disappointed us with regard to Burmah. The Native Press of India and the British public view the annexation with disfavour. We think the Government at Calcutta are mainly responsible for this step, as the Cabinet at Home had invested them with full authority to act as they thought best in the matter. The step appears to have been hastily taken, considering that the present Viceroy is a Liberal. Even Lord Dalhousie, who was the accepted champion of the annexation policy, had written strong minutes against the annexation of Burmah. We will proceed a little further and say that there was absolutely no cause for a war with that country. Taking for granted that Theebaw's deposition was a just punishment for his past misdeeds and discourtesy towards the British Government, we really cannot understand why the unfortunate ex-king's heirs and successors should be deprived of their territory at the risk of political complications with France, Germany, Italy, and other European Powers.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

THE INCOME-TAX.

It seems strange that the Viceregal Government should have thought fit to impose the income-tax simply for a deficit of 62 lakhs. It looks more surprising when we see that a sixth of this amount is to be frittered away on empty military show. This Camp of Exercise could very well have been postponed to a hopeful period. We can never expect the noble Viceroy to pay any attention to the wants and requirements of this country when his whole time will be fully occupied by the Russian advances on one side and the Chinese on the other. We think it is the Viceroy's duty to put the British Cabinet in possession of these facts. It is for this reason that the Native Press of India oppose the annexation of Burmah. We may still hope that Lord Dufferin will, during his contemplated visit to that country, satisfy himself that it is best for all parties that Burmah be ruled by an independent administrator as a separate colony.—*Jam-e-Jamshed.*

RAJA SIR T. MAHADHAVA RAO.

Raja Sir T. Mahadhava Rao, in his new garb of the censor of native domestic affairs, is becoming tiresome to a degree. Nobody has offered him the post, but he has accepted it himself. It is no exaggeration to say that his letters to the Madras papers have lost all their novelty and freshness on account of the unfortunate selection of the subjects. Some days ago he gave us a highly coloured picture of native transactions. Now he confers on us everlasting obligations by teaching us how to behave in the presence of an Englishman. Sir T. can employ his time much better in looking after the interests of this country.—*Jam-e-Jamshed.*

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The *Indian Mirror* writes: "That this National Congress has been possible at all, at the present time, is due entirely to the influence of English education. Moreover, the establishment of Universities has given such an impulse to English education that it has made almost equal progress in every part of India during the last ten years and more. Such have been its marvellous effects that it has furnished all the Native races, however distant and different from each other, a common language and a common cast of thought and sentiment. Although it has to some extent denationalised us, it has done us at any rate this undoubted good that it has given a common and perfectly intelligible medium for exchanging views with races, whose languages are altogether different, and unintelligible to each other. But for this education a Congress, at which the Bengalis, the Madrassis, the Parsis, the Guzerathis, the Hindustanis, the Punjabis, the Sindhis, and the Mahrattas, who were there assembled, could not have freely and intelligently and intelligibly expressed to each other, and to all together the ideas and opinions they had come to form on the most important questions affecting their common interests as a nation. There was at that Congress not only uniformity of language, the English language being the common medium of conversation, but an almost perfect unanimity of thought and feeling; and if these are not indications of an already forming nation, or, at any rate, of the growth of a national feeling among the native races of India, we confess we are still in the dark as to what a nation and national feeling really mean. So the English language has accomplished a remarkable fact; and so, even for the unity which binds the different native races together, we are indebted to English policy, and to English policy alone."

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Hon T Blackwood, England
Capt John Drydon, s s Rozario
a Dr and Mrs C Cushing, San Francisco
a Surgeon A G Hudson, Kargat
a Surgeon Wartalut, Memonabad
Lieut and Mrs R Wapshar, Memonabad
a Lieut R W Nicholson, Deesa
a Mr and Mrs E F Stranock, Rawal Pindi
a Lieut C Pritchard, Nagar
a Capt F C Chapman, Allahabad
a Mr Robert H Elliott, England
a Mr F Rosen, London
Mr T R Colvin, London
Miss Colvin, London
a Mr E Farquhar, London
a Mr H Raikes, London
Mr W Valentine Blissett, Cairo
a Capt Brogden, Kurrachee
a Major Prideaux, Poona
a Major Beresford, Delhi
Mr G V Benson, L L D
a Mr W Prior
a Lieut E R Penrose, Bo S C, Neemuch
a Dy Surg-Genl Chapple, Madras
Mr Austin Mears, Sehore C I
a Surgeon R R H Moore, M S, Mhow
Major and Mrs Burton Brown, R A, Madras
Miss Vale, Madras
Mr W Jaffrey, Surat
Dr C Adams
Col Wharter, R H A, Kirkee
Mr John J Phelps, New York
Mr A Symington, New York
Mr Kier Mitchell, Pittsburgh
Mr T R Hillard, New York
Mr Henry Strong, New York
Major and Mrs Yates, R A, Madras
a Mrs and Miss Penington
a Mr and Mrs W Valk, Bombay
Mr Wharton, Bombay
Capt Holmes, Suakim
Col Penny, R A, Bombay
a Capt and Mrs Macartney
Mr John Bristed, Bombay
Miss Bristed, Bombay
Mr A Ronaldson, Bombay
Surgeon Lewis
Mr Rost, Bombay
a Mr Goodwin, Bombay
Mr Wright, England
Mr Albrecht, England
Mr Pritchard, Bombay
a Mrs Prichard, Bangalore
Mr Wm Morris, Bombay
a Mr Ed Bedford, England
Mr St Quinton Byrne, Akola
Mr E Zschoke
a Lieut Wheeler
Mr Maldon
a Mr H Derry
Mr Freyberger

Residents left during week marked (*a*) thus.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(Official Intelligence.)

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1885-86	£11,676,559
Remitted from 1st April 1885 to 2nd Jan., 1886 ..	,, 6,169,300
Balance to be remitted from 3rd January, 1886, to 31st March, 1886	,, 5,507,259

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Palatableness, and the facility with which it is digested are distinctive characteristics of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil. Dr. Granville, F. R. S., author of "The Spas of Germany," writes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. Being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co. 210, High Holborn, London.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The usual monthly meeting of this society was held on Tuesday evening in the rooms at 6 Apollo street. There was a large attendance of members. Dr. MacDonald having taken the chair, the minutes of the last meeting were read. The following new members were then elected:—Lieutenant-Colonel Rowlandson, Captain Gerald Martin, Captain E. F. Marriott, Surgeon Horace Yeld, Miss E. Rich, Khan Saheb Dinshahjee Dosabhai Khambatta, Rao Bahadoor Ragoonath Mahadev Kelkar, the Rev. Mr. Alexander, Messrs. W. M. Macaulay, A. C. Parmenides, Anthony Moorison, H. W. Jones, and W. W. Squire.

The additions made to the society's collections since last meeting were reported, as detailed below.

The secretary reported that His Excellency Lord Reay had accepted the office of President of the Society.

He also reported that he had been very successful at the auction of books mentioned at last meeting, having secured 13 separate works on Natural History, most of them rare and of great value. Mr. Justice Birdwood proposed a vote of thanks to the secretary, which was seconded by Mr. Sterndale and carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Sterndale then rose to propose a change in Rule VI., which runs thus:—"A President and two Vice-Presidents shall be elected from among the members resident in Bombay."

He proposed that this rule should be amended so as to admit of the election of three or more vice-presidents, as in a place like Bombay, where many members are at certain seasons of the year absent, two are not sufficient. He also proposed that Mr. Justice Birdwood should be elected as a third vice-president. On the suggestion of Dr. Bainbridge these proposals were put separately, and the first being seconded by Mr. F. N. Daver, was carried. Regarding the second, Mr. Kanga thought notice of it should have been given. The Secretary said that notice of the intention to make a change in Rule VI. had been duly given, as required by the rules themselves; but that he had not thought it necessary to give notice of Mr. Sterndale's intention to propose that Mr. Birdwood should be elected one of the vice-presidents. Mr. Sterndale then rose to explain that his reason for wishing the matter carried through at this meeting was only this, that it seemed very desirable to have the governing body complete for insertion in the first number of the journal, which he hoped would be in the hands of members by the 15th of this month. Mr. Kanga then withdrew his objection and the motion, being seconded by Colonel Walcott, was carried unanimously.

The Secretary mentioned that the skulls presented to the Society by Mr. Shillingford of Purneah, which were acknowledged at last meeting, had since arrived and were now on exhibition in the rooms. Mr. Sterndale proposed a vote of thanks to the Agent of the E. I. Railway for his courtesy in conveying the heads free of charge, which was seconded by Mr. Leslie Crawford and carried.

Mr. Justice Birdwood then exhibited some fruits of the Ghela (Randia dumetorum), a tree common at Matheran, which were inhabited by the larva of a butterfly, one of the Lycænidæ. The insect had in each case made a hole through the hard rind of the fruit and come out for the purpose of securing the fruit to the stalk with silk, lest it should fall. Some other curious phenomena were exhibited and the meeting closed.

Contributions.—Head of Jackal (with solitary horn between the ears), by Dr. K. R. Kirtikar; specimens of the Flora of Western Australia, by Captain O'Grady; 2 Walrus Tusks, and 2 Australian Boomerangs, by Captain W. Walker; 1 live Köel, by Colonel Bissett; a quantity of freshwater fishes and crustaceans and 2 bats, by W. Sinclair, C. S.; live octopus and fish, by Miss Walcott.

Minor Contributions.—From Messrs. K. O. Campbell, Gibson, W. J. Essai, Rev. A. B. Watson and L. P. Russell.

Exhibits.—A live crested hawk-eagle (Limnactus cristatellus), by H. M. Phipson.

Additions to the Library.—"Malabar fishes" (Day), presented by C. P. Cooper.

THE IMMIGRANT POPULATION OF LOWER BURMAH.

The Administration Report of British Burmah for 1884-85 says that the number of the cultivating population in Burmah is small in comparison to the area under the plough, and a large number of agricultural labourers are required to help in reaping the paddy, which ripens over the whole country about the same time, and requires to be cut in about 20 days. These labourers in the Irrawady delta are chiefly Upper Burmans, who come down in large numbers about the month of November of each year; they spread themselves over the whole country and hire themselves out singly to reap, thresh, stone, and cart the paddy; they then return, about April, to Upper Burmah with the money they have saved. Many of them, however, marry in British Burmah and settle down permanently in the country. The number of Upper Burman labourers who thus annually immigrate into British Burmah cannot be precisely stated.

In addition to the Upper Burmah immigrants a large number of natives of India take part in the reaping operations. These immigrant labourers come mostly from Madras. They come over in large numbers at the beginning of every dry weather from the different ports of India to work as coolies in the rice mills, on the ships, and on the wharves; but, before the shipping season begins in January, they hire themselves out in large gangs to reap the paddy. They are found chiefly in the neighbourhood of seaports. The number of immigrants from across the sea amounted last year to over 56,000. The number who left the province seawards amounted to nearly 45,000, thus leaving more than 10,000 Indian immigrants settled more or less permanently in the country. Many of these settlers eventually return to India, but not until after the lapse of several years.

In Arakan many Chittagonians march down at the beginning of every dry weather into the Akyab district. Their number has been estimated at 200,000; but this figure is probably much above the truth. They hire themselves out to reap the paddy and afterwards work as coolies in the rice-mills and in the port of Akyab. The majority of them return to Chittagong at the end of the season, but many of them remain behind and settle permanently in Akyab town, working as traders, gharry-drivers, shoemakers, &c. Others have settled down as cultivators, especially in the Naaf township, and a few are scattered in the large villages in the district, where they have the monopoly of the money-lending operations.

There is thus a considerable influx of population into British Burmah at the beginning of every season, Chulias and Coringis from the ports of the Madras coast, Bengalis from Chittagong and from Calcutta, and Upper Burmans from the Kingdom of Ava. In addition to these, large caravans of Shans arrive yearly from the Shan States, bringing large numbers of ponies, or driving before them their pack-bullocks laden with various goods. They sell their ponies and bullocks and carry back to their country silks and other English goods. It has been remarked that the majority of these different races return to their own country at the end of each season, but large numbers of them remain behind, especially of the Upper Burmans. It is difficult to obtain figures showing the numbers of the different nationalities which have settled down in British Burmah, but the following table shows the numbers of the different races at the time of the census of 1881 and of the census taken 10 years before:—

Races.	1872.	1881.	Difference.
Shans	36,029	59,723	+23,694
Chinese	12,109	12,962	+853
Bengalis	137,014	99,686	+104,435
Hindustanis		72,990	
Tamils		35,058	
Telugus		33,715	
Total ...	185,152	214,134	128,982

The census of 1881 showed that 361,018 persons then living in British Burmah, or about 8 per cent. of the total population, had been born in Upper Burmah.

A large number of natives of India are permanently settled in the seaports and large villages, and they have driven the more apathetic Burmans out of the more profitable fields of employment. The money-lending business of the country is in the hands of the Madrassi banking caste of Chetties; the retail piece-goods trade is chiefly in the hands of Suratis, natives of India, and Chinamen; the retail liquor trade is almost exclusively in the hands of Chinamen. The natives of India have also driven the Burmans out of the field where hard manual labour is required; the coolies employed by the Public Works Department are almost exclusively Indian; the gharry-drivers everywhere are chiefly Madrassis; the coolies on the wharves and at the railway stations are also natives of India; and, as has already been remarked, natives of India are here and there settling down to permanent rice-cultivation, and they will gradually increase in numbers as they find that the tenure of land is secure and the profits derived from cultivation are not inconsiderable.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(Official Intelligence.)

The following table shows the amount of imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1885-86:—

In the Month of November, 1885.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total Rs.
Imports	16,20,523	80,95,848	97,16,371
Exports	1,67,055	5,95,112	7,62,167
Net Imports	14,53,468	75,00,736	89,54,204
To the end of the Month of Nov. 1885 (Progressive)			
Imports	2,12,12,788	8,00,18,674	10,12,31,462
Exports	18,90,111	53,83,003	72,73,114
Net Imports	1,93,22,677	7,46,35,671	9,39,58,348

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1885-86:—

In the Month of November, 1885.	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay Rs.	Total. Rs.
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	22,05,181	34,11,868	56,17,049
Coined & Examined	28,18,018	32,54,010	60,72,028
To the end of the Month of Nov., 1885 (Progressive.)			
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	2,56,57,685	4,63,93,963	7,20,45,648
Coined & Examined.	2,69,85,221	4,78,90,087	7,48,75,308

THE POONA BOTANICAL GARDENS.

The Government has issued the following Resolution on the report on the working of the Botanical Gardens, Poona, for the year 1884-85:—

Revenue Department.
Bombay Castle, 5th December, 1885.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—4080, dated 31st July, 1885, submitting, together with the minutes of the members of the Committee appointed in Government Resolutions Nos. 825, dated 28th January, 1884, and 5462, dated 8th July, 1884, one from the Collector of Poona, and the report No. 211, dated 26th May, 1885, of the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, for 1884-85.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—5013, dated 24th September, 1885.

Resolution.—In the year under review Mr. Shearer succeeded Mr. Woodrow as Superintendent of the Botanical gardens, Poona, and the transfer of the Gardens from Ganesh Khind to the Soldiers' Gardens at Ghorpuri, sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 825, dated 28th January, 1884, was carried out. It appears that it will still take some time to complete the arrangement of the new gardens. Mr. Shearer, however, seems to have done as much as was practicable in the circumstances.

2. The total receipts and expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 5,959-9-0 and Rs. 11,811-9-11 as compared with Rs. 4,916-6-11 and Rs. 10,163-5-6 respectively in the previous year. The increase of more than Rs. 1,000 in the income was mainly due to a larger sale of fruit trees, especially mango grafts, for which the demand is said to be increasing every day. The increase in expenditure was mainly in the cost of labour owing to the special works required to put the new gardens in order. The attention of the Superintendent should be drawn to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 825, dated 28th January, 1884, in which Government accepted the Collector's estimate of Rs. 9,000 for the total annual cost of maintaining the new gardens, and he should be requested to keep the expenditure within that limit.

3. The proposals of the Superintendent regarding the erection of a shed at a cost of Rs. 150 and the purchase of two pairs of bullocks are sanctioned. The charges should be met from the contingent grant. The recommendation that an increased establishment may be sanctioned, should after being considered by the Garden Committee be re-submitted for the orders of Government.

4. The lighting of the gardens, being solely for the convenience of persons who resort to the gardens, is not an object on which provincial revenue should be expended.

5. The proposal of the Commissioner, C. D., that the names of Mr. J. Moore, Acting-Commissioner of Customs, and Dr. Cruickshank, Inspector-General of Prisons, should be added to the Garden Committee is sanctioned, and his suggestion that during the monsoon the Committee should meet once a month and that during the rest of the year the Collector may convene meetings whenever he happens to be at Poona is approved.

J. Monteath,
Under-Secretary to Government.

THE DELHI MANŒUVRES.

The following is the problem for the final manœuvres of the Southern against the Northern Army Corps. The scheme is comprehensive, and will no doubt test the capabilities of both armies.

1st *Portion.*—Two hostile forces, distant 100 miles, are set in movement towards each other with the object of delivering battle as soon as contact occurs.

Their movements are restricted to the following daily marches:—

For Cavalry and Horse Artillery ... 20 miles.
,, Infantry and Field Artillery ... 15 ,,

2nd *Portion.*—Collision; and separation of the forces after battle.

3rd *Portion.*—Reinforcement of one side; and retirement of the weaker Force under pursuit.

(Scheme of Operations—1st Part.)

On the 3rd January, a Field Force, consisting of 2 Infantry Divisions, 2 Cavalry Brigades, 10 Batteries Artillery, 3 Companies, Sappers and Miners, about 16,000 men is encamped along the line Thol-Shahabad, facing south, its base at Ambala. Orders are received to march for Delhi, with the idea of raising the siege of that place then in progress.

On the same date a Field Force consisting of 2 Infantry Divisions, 2 Cavalry Brigades, 10 Batteries Artillery, 3 Companies, Sappers and Miners, about 16,000 men, which is covering the siege of Delhi, is encamped along the line Bhadurgarh,—Badli-ka-Sarai facing north, when information is received that a hostile Army moving south has passed Ambala.

The Commander of this Force is directed to march northward and deliver battle as far from Delhi as may be possible.

Operations are limited to the East by the line of the river Jumna; no restriction is placed on movement westwards.

Operations will be carried on daily from 9 a.m., to 3 p.m., when the halt will be sounded, and no further movement will take place till 9 o'clock the following morning, by which hour the troops will be in position on the ground occupied by them at 3 o'clock on the previous afternoon.

Outposts will be thrown out as on service after the halt has been sounded, and will not be withdrawn until the Divisional Commanders have satisfied themselves that their position has been made secure from sudden attack.

It is desirable that troops should be encamped or bivouacked as near as possible to the positions occupied by them at the close of each day's proceedings, having due regard to the position of the supply depot. Camps, hospitals, baggage and transport animals are not liable to capture. The time should be regulated daily by the Chief Umpire's watch. Infantry will not be conveyed on gun-limbers, carts, or animal during the manœuvres.

ORGANISATION OF MOUNTED INFANTRY.

Captain H. H. Ozzard, 14th Sikhs, late adjutant, N. B. Volunteer Rifles, in the course of a paper on Volunteering in India, which is published in the Lahore paper, says:—All Mounted Infantry should be armed with the carbine (a Winchester Repeater would be best, but it is perhaps preferable to have the whole army using the same ammunition), carried in a leather case on the back. The carbine bucket might also be carried on the saddle, as the rifle across the back is very much in the way when riding through jungle; but the bucket has the disadvantage of being unsuitable for ponies or small horses. The Bandolier (or at any rate that made from country leather) is a mistake for India. In a damp climate the leather swells, and in a dry one it shrinks, and the cartridges either stick, or else get so loose that they jump out when riding at a trot. The bandolier might perhaps be made of stout khakee drill, but the best way undoubtedly of carrying ammunition is—a few rounds loose in the coat pockets, and the remainder in the holsters and in pouches, as in the common Infantry Valise Equipment. 2nd.—The planters should ride their own horses and ponies; and Generals must put up with the sight of ponies of all heights and colours and tempers for the sake of the increased efficiency gained thereby. No man rides so well and fearlessly as on the nag he knows and is accustomed to. 3rd.—When a Mounted Infantry man proceeds on service or to a camp of exercise, committees should at once be assembled to value the horses in a liberal spirit; and Government must pay the value, as fixed by committee, of every horse dying on service or at a camp. They would of course be rationed at the expense of the State while employed. It would probably be found that the Mounted Infantry above described would need little or no training; the horses certainly would have to be taught to lead well and to stand fire properly, but Mounted Infantry are principally useful as scouts, advanced guards, and picquets, &c., and are not intended to act knee-to-knee as Cavalry. If a planter (and his horse) were once passed by the Commanding Officer of a training Regiment as efficient, he might be exempted from attending any further annual trainings if he did not wish to attend them; though the horse would require to be continually accustomed to the sound of firing; and to being led with other horses; the planter could, however, easily do this at his own house. There are many more points connected with the training of gentlemen for Mounted Infantry which suggest themselves, but they could all be leisurely pondered over and tried when the force was once in existence; and this article is merely intended to attract the attention of the public to the danger we shall drift into, if the Volunteers of India are allowed to continue on their present footing. There is yet ample time to remedy things; but who can say whether there will be time this day next year?

GRAEFENBERG

CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADDON & CO., Ld.,

Price, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this

BENGAL.

Calcutta Milk.—A home paper writes:—The Calcutta milk-supply appears to be a source of public danger, which should be dealt with instantly. The city is provided with milk, for the most part, from cows kept in the suburbs. While Calcutta is highly favoured in the matter of its water-supply, one of the best in the world, its milk supply received from the suburbs, is described as being impure and dangerous, the product of badly fed, badly kept, and often diseased cows, and diluted to the extent of 25 to 50 per cent. with tank-water. Of this tank-water, an eminent chemist recently said "that a good average quality of tank-water may be made by mixing six parts of our present hydrant-water with from one to two parts of the most concentrated Calcutta sewage." The cowhouses are dark, foul-smelling dens, crowded with gaunt filth-caked cattle, which have barely room to stand, the feeding-tubs full of an ill-smelling fermented wash of chopped straw, oilcake, and spent-wash from the distilleries, the milk standing in smoke-begrimed earthen jars, the surface covered with a drowning struggling mass of carrion flies, the cowhouse bordered on one side by an indescribable filthy pond, whence cattle and milk are alike watered, on the other by a quagmire of liquid filth. Rinderpest, moreover, is seldom absent from suburban cowhouses, and the gowalla mixes the milk from the diseased cattle, as long as they continue to give milk at all, with that from the healthy.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAUB.

The High Court.—We understand that Mr. Justice Plowden, acting under advice of his medical adviser, has applied for three weeks' leave; at the end of which time it is hoped that the learned Judge, for whom the greatest sympathy is felt, will be able to resume his seat on the Bench. The question meantime arises, what is to be done in regard to the appointment of a successor. The period of the proposed leave is no doubt short, but the work of the Court is heavy; and there is, besides, a principle involved, which arises from the terms of section 5 of Act XVII of 1877. By that section *one* of the Judges of the Court *must* be a Barrister of not less than five years' standing; and this provision has been uniformly interpreted by the Supreme Government (the last time, we believe, in 1880) as requiring the appointment of *practising* Barrister, which no doubt was the original intention of the legislature. It is in accordance with this interpretation that a practising Barrister has always been selected to fill the vacancy caused by the Barrister Judge retiring or going on leave; and, accepting this view as the correct one, the result would be—despite the fact that Justices Barkley and Burney are Barristers—that, if no appointment were made to supply Mr. Justice Plowden's temporary absence on leave, the Court would not be properly constituted, and the validity of all judgments passed in the interval would be called into question. The possibility of such a contingency arising is not a pleasant one for the litigants concerned; and it behoves Government. therefore to consider the question very seriously; for in any case above Rs. 10,000 in value, the Privy Council might have to decide it judicially.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BURGLARIES AT PESHAWAR.

A correspondent writes to the Lahore paper from Peshawar:—

On the night of the 31st ultimo, two soldiers of the Wiltshire Regiment were in the cookhouse superintending the cooking of their company's New Year's dinner. At about 1 a.m., on the 1st instant, one of them, Private Hodges, had occasion to go outside the cookhouse, when he saw three natives coming from an adjacent room occupied by a Serjeant of the 60th rifles, with bundles under their arms. Thinking all was not right, Hodges went towards the three men who then dropped their bundles and ran away: Hodges after them shouting to get other men to come to his assistance. One of the thieves turned and fired at Hodges with a pistol; the bullet striking him on the thigh about 2 inches below the left groin. The other soldier who was in the cookhouse had run to Hodges' assistance, and with the help of some men of the 60th, who had also run out of the adjacent barrack-room on hearing the noise, picked him up and carried him to the station hospital, where he lies in a dangerous condition. He is a fine steady young soldier.—In the morning of the 2nd instant, the Sodawater Factory of the Wiltshire Regiment was broken into by a gang of thieves who got clear away with eight maunds of sugar, a box containing the books, letters, and documents of the factory, the whole of the kit of the corporal in charge, and ten rupees in cash. It appears that the corporal in charge, who was sleeping in the room, woke up at about 3 a.m. and heard men moving about. A light was burning, and he saw one man standing by the head of his bed and two others by his side, all with drawn knives in their hands and with no clothes on them, except loin cloths. He wisely did not move but pretended to be asleep, and for more than half an hour heard the thieves, of whom he thought there were upwards of a dozen, removing the portable property. After they were gone, he did not like to move, lest there should be some one lying in wait for him, so he lay quiet until the regimental picket came round that way at about 6 a.m. The police were at once communicated with and have tracked the thieves, by the sugar which dropped out of one of the bags, for some two miles in the direction of Michni.

It is said that on the same night the quarters of a Medical Officer at Peshawar were broken into.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

The *Mining Journal* observes that "after the experience of the last few years, it is not surprising to find that investors are in considerable doubt as to the expediency of investing in Indian gold mines. There can be no doubt that the reports first published were considerably overdrawn, and the prices paid for various properties were out of all proportion to their intrinsic value; indeed, in many cases the price paid would have been high if the mines were fully equipped and were returning regular dividends. We hold therefore, that hitherto the failure in Indian gold mines is traceable more to the manner in which they have been overweighted than to any real failing in the mines themselves. In offering a word of advice to our readers, we would remind them that Indian goldfields are very different from the Australian and Californian goldfields which were discovered, in purely virgin ground by the English, and where millions of pounds sterling per annum could be had by the most inexperienced merely by scratching the soil. If anything of this kind ever existed in India—and we incline to the belief that to a certain extent it did—it must have been worked out many centuries ago, and consequently nothing now remains but the lodes traversing the various localities. These lodes will probably not be found uniformly rich—in fact, from the evidence before us, we should not care to recommend investors to put their money in Indian mines in untried (virgin) ground; but we believe that whatever extensive ancient workings are to be found, they will be a pretty safe index to something very good below."

AMMONIA AND ALCOHOL IN SNAKE BITE.

Writing to the *Medical Times* from the Delaware Water Gap, where poisonous snakes abound, Dr. J. B. Shaw says that he was called to see a child, aged ten, female. She was bitten by a copper head on the foot, about one inch above the middle toes. He saw her in four hours from the time she was bitten. Her symptoms then were:—Extreme prostration with nausea; respiration very slow; pulse weak; eyes fully dilated, with a wild look. The foot and leg were very much swollen and purple, and very painful. He gave her sixty minims of spirit. of ammon. aromat. hypodermically, ordered one ounce of whisky every two hours, and a large poultice of bruised raw onions to be applied to the foot and to be renewed every hour. The whisky and onions were kept up until the child was well, which was on the third day. The above has been his treatment for the last six years, and he has never lost a case; nor has he heard of a death from snake bite where the treatment has been carried out.

The following translation of a paragraph in a Venetian newspaper will be read with interest:—"The renowned firm of Thos. Cook & Son, which undertakes the transport of passengers on all the railways and steamship lines of the world, will take part in the important exhibition to be held in Liverpool in 1886, as already announced by us, for the exhibition of varied and numerous examples of the means of transport of all times and all countries and from our country that most original of means of transport, the gondola, cannot be left out of the collection. Messrs. Cook have had made in Venice three models of gondolas, one of the fifteenth century, another of the seventeenth century, and a third of those now in use. The work was entrusted to Signor Francisco Piccoli, model maker at the Royal Arsenal here, who has taken his model of a gondola of the fifteenth century, from a picture by Carpaccio, that of the seventeenth century from a picture by Canaletto and the model of the present gondola on a scale of one-tenth of actual dimensions. He has made each model perfect down to the smallest detail. It may be taken for granted that these models will attract much attention at Liverpool, not only as specimens of an original means of transport, but also for the perfections of their execution, even to the accurate and scrupulous imitation of all details, for which the firm of Thos. Cook & Son and the clever Piccoli are to be congratulated." The models referred to are expected shortly to arrive in England, and together with other models of ancient and modern modes of conveyance which Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son are having constructed in various parts of the world will doubtless prove an important feature of the forthcoming exhibition.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 8.

THE Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows a decrease in the proportion of the reserve to liabilities of 6 per cent. How this arises the particulars supplied by Reuter are not full enough to show, but it is evident that no scarcity of money is indicated from the fact that rates of discount in the open market yesterday were ¼ lower at 2¾ per cent. per annum, both on 3 and 6 months' bills.

In the London Stock Exchange quotations of yesterday no movement of any kind was apparent. Consols were still quoted at 99⅝, French Rentes in Paris at 110, and the usual items of Indian securities unchanged.

The General Produce markets in London yesterday were all flat. Linseed was dull, with a partial decline of 1s. per quarter; Rapeseed partially 6d. per quarter weaker. Wheat unchanged.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed steady. The spot sales were only 8,000 bales, including 400 Surats, but prices both for ready Cotton and arrivals were unchanged. In New York the ready price was maintained yesterday, but futures were 1 point lower at 9·52 cents per lb. for May delivery. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date yesterday were 21,000 bales as against 16,000 and 15,000 for the corresponding day last year.

COTTON on the spot to-day is practically unchanged. Buyers have been holding out for some concession which sellers so far have declined to concede, and with the exception of some transactions in Bengals there has been very little done. All the same the market does not lack some signs of steadiness, and with any encouragement from the other side there would be buyers.

WHEAT AND SEEDS were all steady to begin with, but during the day the alteration which took place in exchange cast an easier feeling over the market, without however bringing about much business.

FREIGHTS are still dull, with no indication of present improvement. The s. s. Clan Murray is reported fixed for Dunkirk, January-loading, at 16s. 9d. old scale, and in a general way we should call rates rather easier in some cases—certainly not stronger.

	Wheat Cotton Ready.	Wheat Cotton Forward.
Liverpool	14-9 to 18-9	15 to 18-9
London	13-9 to 20	15 to 22-6
Open Charter	18-9 to 20	20 to 25
Havre	16-3 to 17-6	
Dunkirk	18 9	
Antwerp	18-9	
Marseilles	20	
Trieste-Venice	28-9 to 2	

EXCHANGE has undergone a somewhat sudden change during the day. Opening at yesterday's closing rates sellers seemed disposed to do more business, but after receipt of the Calcutta advices a marked change came over the market. The banks all stopped buying and showed an increased willingness to sell. So far as we can hear there is nothing definite on which to have a movement either way, but the ultimate result is that we have to quote an advance of 1-16d. in ready bills, with business doubtful at an equivalent advance forward. Ready rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5⅞d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight.	1s. 5 29-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,,	1s. 6 1-32d. d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	1·89½.	,,

As regards the local market this recovery is neither more nor less than a reaction after the previous rapid fall. It may or may not prove to be justified afterwards, but no news has come to hand from America and the whole position is just where it was yesterday, or for the matter of that a month ago.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been decidedly firmer to-day on the strength of the additional firmness in Exchange. Fours for cash have recovered to Rs. 97⅝ and for delivery in a month to Rs. 97 3-16 to ¼ and a half are nominal at Rs 99·58.

SHARES are firm all round. For Spinning and Weaving companies a better enquiry has been manifested at, in most cases, slightly higher rates, and Press shares are equally steady. In other things no movement worthy of notice has transpired.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	723¾
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£.	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£62
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct	110

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£142
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£147

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	--	1,940
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	455
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,130
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	285
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	440
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	200	Rs. 16	170
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	220
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	795
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	165xd
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,650
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	625
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	500
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	135
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	587½
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	170
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	575
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 7	645
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs 10	1,175
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	2	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	102
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	33
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	715
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs, 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	...	8
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	..	950
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	160
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 30	790
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	715
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	645
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	670
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	885
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	132½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	705
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	655
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	500	500	..	390
Gordon Mills	1,03	1,000	1,000	...	150
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	900
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	..	695
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,060
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	36	475
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,070
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	500	..	570
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	..	450
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	1,105
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	975
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	885
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	148
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	2,750
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	610
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,180
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	..	200
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,535
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	560
Nigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	5		100
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	915
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	900
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	575
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	...	65
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	..	192½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	95
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	.	800
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	..	760
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,600
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,375
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	705
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	430
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	250
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	710

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Booldana, 2,133 tons, Captain R Clark, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE steam-ship Bhownuggur 108 tons, Nacoda sails to-day for Bhownuggur with a general cargo and 32 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Agra, 1,235 tons, Capt A May, arrived in harbour on the 7th inst from Calcutta (12th Dec) with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Barcelona, 1,216 tons, Capt J. P Simpson arrived in harbour on the 6th inst. from Cardiff 17th Nov in ballast; she is consigned to Wallace and Co.

THE steam-ship Simoon, 1,350 tons, Capt S Pole, arrived in harbour on the 6th inst from Penarth (3rd Dec) with of 2,170 tons coal, she is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE American Schooner Brunhilde 119 tons, Capt, John Phelps arrived in harbour on the 7th inst from Aden 12th Dec with the following passengers :—Mr K Mitchell, Mr H H Strong, and Mr T R Hillard.

THE steam-ship Malacca, 1,044 tons, Capt H Schacht, arrived in harbour on the 6th inst from Zanzibar (24th Dec with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Consul General Fravus, Dr. Tuike, Lt Oucht and 186 deck.

THE steam-ship Artic stream, 1,497 tons Captain J R Lyon sailed on the 7th inst for Madras in ballast. The Hall Line steam-ship Eden Hall 2353 tons, Captain R B Macdougall sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with some bottoms cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Burmah, 675 tons, Captain O R Metchett sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surg Gl Meadows and Mr Smith as first class and 63 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Miss J R Whiting and child, Miss Paterson and child, Mr A Makisdy, Mr F G Cardew Mr J Coutts, Sayid Yoosef, Mr Gopal Govind Mr Goostadjee Cowasjee and friend Mr Dorabjee Pallonjee and 81 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
8	Assyria (s) Athabasca (s)	Tice	Bassorah, Dec. 12. Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
8	H. M. S. Crocodile	Carr	England.
	Booldana (s)	Clark	Galle.
	Bokhara (s)	Weighell	London.
	Burmah (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee.

The steam-ship Bhownuggur, Nacoda, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Bhownuggur.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—Steamers Clan Murray for Dunkirk; Malacca, Zanzibar; and Sumatra, Hongkong.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.
3 Japan (s) ....Gardner ....Hongkong, Dec. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 3.—Steamer Tibre. Ships Kelvinside and Rialto.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
5	Kaffir	......	Natal.
	Sirsa (s)	......	Calcutta.
5	Girvan	......	New Castle.
6	Tibre (s)	......	Calcutta.
	Peshwa (s)	......	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.
5 Nowsherra (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 8.

FROM LONDON.

Hengada s—22 cases port, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 74 cases beer, Jamsetji Framji; 12 cases champagne, Cooper Madon and Co.

Thames s—25 cases medecine etc, Treacher and Co; 8 cases claret, E H Elsworthy; 50 cases whisky, 2 cases sarsaparilla and 3 cases medecine, Ewart Latham; 150 cases champaigne, B and A Hormarji: 9 packages medecine, Latham and Co; 12 cases whisky, Cooper Madon and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s—2 hogsheads whisky, Green and Read.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Flamsteed s—53 cases stout, Jamsetji Framji; 227 kegs, 5 casks and one cases paints of sorts, Abdul Cader Abdul Hussad; 107 kegs paint, E Keekabhoy.

California s—46 cases stout D R Dady.

Eden Hall s—85 cases whisky, D Cowasjee; 15 cases school slates, M Adumjee.

FROM GIBRALTER.

Nepaul s—1 butt sherry, Byculla Club.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rosario s—100 boxes candle, Lyon and Co: 125 boxes candles, R Russooljee: 400 cases eau-de-cologne, A Blascheck.

FROM HULL.

Rosario s—129 hogsheads beer, Lyons, and Co; 7 cases liqueurs, Treacher and Co; 50 drums spirit of turpentine, 75 drums linseed oil, and 23 cases colours, F Farjoolabhoy.

FROM GENOA.

R Rubattino s—16 cases brandy, W Watson.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Inchmornie s—180 bales cotton, Mooljee Dewraz; 49 bales wool, cwt Sassoon and Co; 44 bales rags, K Jadowjee; 75 cwts. myrabolams, Goculdas Jaithani; 500 myrabollams, Vassonjee Veerjee; 47 bales wool, Beja Shamjee 2,000 cwts wheat, Benn, Ashley and Co; 595 cwts myrabolams, J. Purshotum; 112 bales wool, H. Vusonji; 57 beles cotton, Mooljee Govindjee; 56 bales wool, Nichuldass Thacurdass; 221 bales cotton, D, Khetsie.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara s—2½ cwts ivory, Luriff Darwish; boxes Sove raigns (Rs. 26,500), the National Bank of India; 3 boxes gold coins, Ganputrao Madowdas.

Mount Lebenon :—55 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Lang, Moir and Co; 900 cwts myrabollams, K. Luckmidass; 61 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee; 32 cwts gum, Mamedally Mooloobhoy; 48 cwts gum; Haji Oomer Soomar; 375 cwts myrabolams, Ruttunsee Veesram

Henzada s—7 cwts blackwood, Essa Thomes.

City of Carthage s—11 cwts ivory J. Damoder; 21½ cwts wary, Tharia Topen; 46 cwts abbanum 42 cwts gum, A. Mowjee, 8½ cwts ivory, Mr. Jameround.

FOR GENOA.

Inchlonga s—110 bales Cotton, William Bell and Co. 4,000 cwts gangelly, Killick, Nixon and Co; 32½ cwts linseed, 118 cwts gengelly seed and 1,000 cwts wheat Kika Khooshali; 115 cwts coir yarn, Pursbotum Dewjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Waverly s—1,000 cwts linseed, R. Caderbhoy; 2,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts rape seed, R Rurshotum: 4,002 cwts linseed, Punnett and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Mackenzie s—175 cwts fennal seed, Meefre, Neven and Co.

California s—2,000 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Bros; 190 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjea.

Bokhara s—23 boxes silver coins (Rs 1,61,030), Ganputrao Madowrao.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cascapedia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co; Kairos s—4,000 cwts wheat, Olcese and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Escalona s—6,000 cwts rape-seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co 2,956 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

Clan Murray s—4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co: 1,599 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts poppy-seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR PORT SAID.

Barcelona s—40,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Endymion s—410 bales cotton, Sauquet and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Endymion s—110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Brend and Co: 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co:

FROM MARSEILLES.

Rosario s—55 bales cotton Olcese and Co.

Thomas s—90 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 11 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram: 49 chests opium N J Abraham; 7 chests opium; D Feolchund; 35 chests opium, Haji Esaac Ellias; 27 chests opium, Ebrahim 137 chests opium, P & O Coy; 2½ chests opium, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thames s—3 chests opium, D Diwarkabux; 11 chests opium, Jokheria Jesraj; 35 chests opium, J Govind; 27 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 25 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 5 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 24 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 11 chests opium, R Baldvidas; 19 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 160 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 14 chests opium, K Luchminarain; 11 chests opium, Khitseedas Kalooram; 28 chests opium, Hurmookrai Ramsamull.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, January 7.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·000
Temperature of the Air	76·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·0
Dew Point	61·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·604
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 5 p.m.)	85·2
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	70·5
General Directions of Wind	ENE, ESE, W, WNW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	202

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 5.

Slater, Capt, By R A, on duty, from Rawal Pindi.

Thomas, Major, By, on duty, from Poona.

JANUARY 8.

Brownrigg, Lt, By, 25th By Lt Infy, on leave, from Poona.

Yates, Major, Bl R A, to join at Lahore, from Madras.

Seton, Capt, Bl Staff Officer, on leave to Ceylon, from Pachmarhi.

Tidy, Major, By Dorset Regt, on leave, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 8.

Ranson, Lt, By, 12th Regt N I, on duty, to Poona.

Bruce, Dy Surgn Gl, By I M D, on tour, to Aden.

Birdwood, Lt, By 12th Regt N I, on duty, to Poona.

Dempsey, Surgn, Bl M S, on Compl of tour, to England.

Brown, Surgn Major, Ms M S, on duty, to Aden.

Taylor, Major, Ms Rif Brde, on leave P A, to England.

Wittes, Lt-Col, 16th Bl Cavy, on remount duty.

Bibley, Lt-Col, By 7th Dr Guds, on privilege leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 9th January, 1886.

The Regiment will parade under the commandant, this day Saturday, the 9th inst, Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p. m. Red uniform, with helmets, arms and accoutrements, to be worn. Members who are at the Tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum, or Prince's Dock at 4-15 p.m. and those met on their way, will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount, on applying after parade to the Instructors. It is expected that all members will do their utmost to be present.

The following movements will be practised this day Saturday the 9th inst. Section 32 and the attack as laid down in the Field Exercise book 1884 Part II Section 22 and Part III Pages 211 to 228.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held on Monday next, the 11th inst. at 5-30 p.m., at Head-quarters. All members are requested to attend.

The Class of Instruction for certificates will be held on Tuesday next, the 12th inst. at 7-30 p. m.

There will be a meeting of A Company at Head Quarters, on Tuesday next the 12th inst, at 5-30 p.m.

The Mounted Rifles will parade at the Kennedy sea face near the Churney Road Station on Tuesday and Thursday next at 7 a.m.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, accompanied by Captains Phayre and Steele, Aides-de-Camp, will LEAVE Grant-road at 8-55 p.m., on FRIDAY, 8th January, en route to Delhi, returning to Bombay on TUESDAY MORNING, 26th idem. HER EXCELLENCY, LADY REAY, accompanied by Captain Hamilton, A.-D.-C., will LEAVE Bombay at 8-55 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 9th, and will join His Excellencys party at Baroda. Parcels, packets, letters, and telegrams for their Excellencies and suite will be received by the Private Secretary, Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, and forwarded to the addressees by the first opportunity, but communications of an especially urgent nature may be addressed direct to "His Excellency the Governor's Camp," without the addition of any post-town.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, 8th Jan., 1886.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazillian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.

In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

∴ AGENTS WANTED.

PERFECTION OF SIGHT.

THE growing prevalence of weak sight in this Country, both in Children and Adults, would seem to make a wider knowledge of the eye and how to take care of it, of some importance.

My Pamphlet "How to preserve the Sight" explaining the construction of the eye, defects of vision, and how they can be properly remedied, gratis on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
New Buildings, 28, Meadows-street, (Opposite FortChapel) Bombay.
13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES
CAREFULLY ADAPTED TO CORRECT ALL DEFECTS OF VISION.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.
Offices: Old Bond Street, London; 3-4, Hare Street, Calcutta; and Rampart Row, Bombay.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C.B., writes as follows :—"I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles with which you have furnished me. You were introduced to me by my friend Sir George Greaves, and I purchased of you the present valuable Spectacles which give me so much comfort. I shall have much pleasure in recommending your Pebbles."

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE, THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK
STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO. LD., BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

FARRELL—TAYLOR—January 6, at St. Thomas Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, M.A., J. Beveon Farrell, eldest son of the late John Farrell of Devonshire, to Mary Jane, 2nd daughter of the late Henry Taylor of Cardif Wales.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

MARRIAGE.

NESTOR—CORBETT—December 29, at Kaladingi, by the Rev H C Hancock, M A, Richard l'Estrange Nestor, to Harriett May, daughter of the late C W Corbett, Post Master of Naini Tal.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1886.

THE news from Burmah, Upper and Lower, continues to be unsatisfactory. The massacre of the four European employés of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation in the forest near Mandalay is, in one sense, as serious an incident as the repulse of three companies of British troops a fortnight ago by some stockaded dacoits in the same locality. The earlier and the later incident alike point to the existence of dacoity in alarming strength. Bands which one day defy two hundred and fifty British troops and on another scatter an escort of two hundred armed Burmans and kill the men whom they escort are insurgents rather than marauders. It is a melancholy story which is told of these four Englishmen setting out for the forests, trusting rather too much to their own courage and a great deal too much to the valour of their armed retainers. The Burmese escort paid only too shrewd testimony to the condition of the country when they refused to advance for fear of dacoits—shrewder, as we now see, than the anticipations of the too plucky men whom they were hired to protect. It scarcely seems too much to say that the murder of the Bombay Burmah Corporation's employés is an episode typical of the condition of Upper, and before long it may be equally typical of the condition of Lower Burmah. When two hundred armed men, within eight miles of the British head quarters at Mandalay, implore the Europeans whom they are escorting not to go further for fear of dacoits it seems difficult to realize that this and many incidents of the same kind have occurred in a country of which six weeks ago we made a bloodless conquest, and whose king we led captive without a shot being fired in his defence. The truth is that Burmah is now in much the same state as some of the European countries were in during the middle ages, when the mercenary troops which had fought their battles were disbanded, and became the devourers of the countries in whose pay they had been. Our special correspondent in Burmah gave expression to a very widely prevalent belief when he yesterday pointed out the serious error of disbanding Theebaw's captured army, instead of giving them rations and pay and incorporating them in the police. A much more highly organized and a much more civilized force than Theebaw's would have taken to plundering if it were turned upon the highways as this was, with no visible means of subsistence except such as it could find for itself in the goods of the community, and with no more fixed occupation than that of cutting the throats of whomsoever stood in the way of its marauding activities. "We must live," the Burmese soldiers who have turned dacoits will say, and if we are resolved upon denying the necessity of their living we must do it with energy. Tonquin is a name of sinister association, and we are all reluctant to think of it even in illustration of the nature of our difficulties in Upper Burmah. And yet unless prompt measures are taken for quelling the disorders in the country there will soon be a close parallel between the problem that we are endeavouring to solve on the Irawadi and that which the French have failed to solve on the Song-Koi. We have a force in the country which was strong enough to advance upon the capital and take the administration into its hands without firing a shot. But it seems almost as true of our position in Upper Burmah as it is true of the position of the French in Tonquin that we command and control within gun range and little beyond. The force now in the country, as our correspondent says, can only reach the villages round the ten military stations. We have seen that it cannot ensure even the semblance of order and security within a day's march of Mandalay. But the dangers of the situation are not restricted to Upper Burmah. The memorial to Government which the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce has adopted is as serious a representation as could be made by a community living in a settled country with all the appliances of Government and police within their reach. When they ask for reinforcements for the feeble garrison to whom the peace of our possessions in the Peninsula is entrusted they do so under the presence of very great anxieties. Dacoits have already appeared within seven miles of Rangoon. Farther in the interior, there is a prevalence of terror under which the ordinary operations of trade and agriculture are paralysed. The rice crop is waiting to be gathered, and the gathering time, always short, is passing away, yet fear of dacoity prevents the cultivators securing their crops. Those that are harvested are kept from the market by the perils of transit through a country in which dangers to life and property prevail on every hand. It may be that a tinge of exaggeration characterizes the representations which come from Rangoon, and that it is from the atmosphere in which they are viewed rather than from events themselves that the Rangoon memorialists derive their alarmist ideas. Yet even if that is so, it is scarcely for us who are far afield of any dangers of this kind to minimize their importance. We must not look to a community most inadequately provided with troops to keep quite cool while an enemy like that which can hold stockades against regular troops and can put to flight bands of two hundred armed men is hovering around. Rangoon, of course, is not actually in much greater danger from dacoits than Bombay; but its inhabitants have reason to complain if, through inadequate provision for the peace of the country over which its commercial operations are distributed, the operations of trade are paralysed, and it has to provide for its own security. The Viceroy spoke the other day of a visit which he intends paying to Mandalay at an early date. Infinite advantage, it is certain, would result from his personal investigation of the needs of the country. But public opinion in India is by no means eagerly desirous that he should brave the dangers of a visit to which certain risks—remote perhaps but by no means unreal—would attach. We have to think first of all of the present state of Burmah, Upper and Lower. For its future we must provide later, and much might be said against the visit of the Viceroy at a time of violence and unrest like this.

THE Text of the Income-tax Bill, schedules included, covers almost as much paper as the clever speech with which Sir Auckland Colvin introduced the measure. The Bill, which will come into force immediately after enactment, extends to the whole of British India, and applies also within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty to British subjects who are in the service of the Government of India. The definitions with which it sets out are not without interest. Thus "pay" includes allowances, fees, commissions, perquisites, or profits received in lieu of or in addition to a fixed salary, but it does not include travelling, tentage, horse or sumptuary allowance, or any other allowance granted to meet specific expenditure. The definition of exemptions from the tax is very carefully drawn, and there are some features in them which were not indicated in Sir Auckland Colvin's statement. Thus, in addition to the general exemption of incomes derived from agriculture, and of rents and revenues derived from land which is used for agricultural purposes, the proceeds of the sale of agricultural produce by a cultivator are exempted "when he does not keep a shop or stall for the sale of such produce," a condition to which there may be some difficulty in reconciling the trading agriculturist. It will not escape notice that the exemption of military officers whose pay does not exceed five hundred rupees per mensem is not absolute. The proviso is that the person exempted under the clause shall not be in an employment which, according to the ordinary practice, is held indifferently by military persons and civilians. The method of collection in the case of official salaries and pensions is, of course, exceedingly simple. The amount due will be deducted from the pay or pension as it falls due. In the case of companies and local authorities "the officer whose duty it is to make the payment" will each year prepare a list of employés and pensioners, with the amount of their pay or pension, and he will deduct the tax and hand it over to the proper authority. The "principal officers" of public companies will be required each year to make out a statement of net profits, and the Collector will thereupon determine the amount at which the Company shall be assessed. The person empowered to pay the interest upon securities will deduct the tax from it. As regards other sources of income, the Collector will determine what persons are chargeable, and the amount at which they shall be assessed. He will each year prepare a list of persons chargeable, whose annual income does not, in his opinion, amount to two thousand rupees, and the list, which is to include amongst other particulars the amount to be paid, is to be open to inspection,—and published, in whole or in part—an admirable provision for enabling the inquisitive to learn, by means of a simple sum in arithmetic, what is the exact income of any neighbour in whose worldly condition he takes interest. A similar procedure will be followed in the case of incomes assumed to be over two thousand rupees per annum, with the exception that, unless in pursuance of special rules or directions, this class of contributors shall be served with notices, instead of being included in a list. It will be seen then, that the first step in the ascertainment of a man's income will be taken by the Collector, who will presumably make a high estimate. The correction of his over-estimate will be left to the taxpayer, who will have to petition to the Collector to have his assessment reduced or cancelled. A day and place for the hearing of the petition will then be fixed. The clause which prescribes the means for dealing with petitions against the Collector's assessment is important. "The Collector or Commissioner (it provides) may summon any person whom he thinks able to give evidence for the purpose of enabling him to determine how the petitioner or the company which he represents should be assessed; and may examine on oath the person so summoned and the petitioner, and may require either of them to produce any documents in his possession or power relating to the sources of the income to the assessment of which the petition relates: Provided that the Collector or Commissioner shall not call for any evidence except at the instance of the petitioner or in order to ascertain the correctness of facts alleged by him." The provision that evidence shall be called only at the instance of the petitioner is apparently the safe-guard against inquisition upon which the Government chiefly rely. They would doubtless say that if the person assessed heaps up his books and papers upon the Collector's table he will have only himself to blame if his affairs are laid bare. Yet it is quite conceivable that he might be driven to this, very much against his will, by an extravagant assessment; and that in choosing between overcharge and exposure he chose the latter only as the less of two evils.

THE concession which the Secretary of State has agreed to grant for the construction of the Nilgiri-Rigi Railway Company will be to a company to be formed before the 1st of March next. A statement which recently appeared on this subject was in some respects inaccurate. The agreement entered into by Mr. Woolley, the chief promoter, was not with a body of provisional directors, but with the directors of the existing Nilgiri-Rigi Railway Company. Nor is it correct to say that Mr. Woolley's arrangement remained inoperative "owing to the dilatoriness and obstructiveness of the Madras and Imperial Governments." Negotiations went on at a satisfactory rate, and they ended in the signing of an agreement three months ago, and both the Madras and the Imperial Governments were as prompt, appreciative, and helpful as the circumstances would permit. It has already been stated that the Company are prohibited by the terms of the agreement from advertising for their capital in the United Kingdom, though they may do so anywhere else. As the capital will be only twenty-five lakhs of rupees, the stringency of the condition is a significant illustration of the anxiety of the India Office just now to discourage all kinds of Indian competition in the money market, but its own.

MOUKHTAR PASHA has gone to Egypt to confer with Sir Henry Wolff, the British Commissioner, as to the necessities of the country at this particular time. He recommends that the Egyptian army be increased by sixteen thousand men in order to defend the frontier, as General Stephenson, with British troops, is very successfully defending it now against the Soudanese rebels. It is worth while to recall that when Lord Northbrook went to Egypt a year and-a-quarter since he came to the conclusion that the country would do better without an army, and that its army, after being judiciously reduced, might be turned into a police force. We suspect that the judgment of the political world would favour the view of the Pasha, rather than that of the English envoy who went to Egypt to advise Mr. Gladstone's Government on the subject.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, the Governor of Bombay, took his departure by the Ahmedabad mail train at 8-10 p. m., Bombay time, yesterday evening, from the Grant-Road Railway station, *en route* to the Delhi Camp of Exercise. Lord Reay was accompanied by Captains Phayre and Steel, aides-de-camp. His Excellency alights at Broach, and from thence will proceed to Baroda on Monday morning. Lady Reay leaves Bombay by the Ahmedabad mail train to-night, and will join His Excellency at Baroda on Wednesday, for Delhi. Major Besset, the agent to the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Military Secretary to His Excellency, Captain Hamilton, A.D.C., Mr. J. R. Duxbury, the Traffic Manager, and Khan Bahadur Maneckshaw Dhunjeeshaw, Acting Superintendent of the Railway Police, were present at the Railway station to see Lord Reay off. His Excellency arrives at Broach at 5 a.m. this morning, where, after staying for two days, he will leave for Baroda on Monday morning, and from thence he will proceed to the Camp of Exercise. As the mail train conveying His Excellency moved out of the station detonating signals, which were placed on the rails, were fired. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the saluting battery this morning in honour of His Excellency's departure. Captain Hamilton accompanies Ladp Reay to Baroda by to-night's train.

EUROPEANS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

THE High Court on Thursday disposed of a case which illustrates in a startling manner one of the dangers to which isolated Europeans in the mofussil are sometimes exposed. It appeared that on the 27th May a Koli named Walva made a complaint, first to the Patel and then to the Magistrate, the Chief of Patri, that he had been knocked about the head with a boot by a European gentleman. The Chief sent him to Viramgaum, where the Hospital Assistant gave him a lotion to rub into his skin. When the case came before a Magistrate on the 22nd June, Walva swore that an assault of a more scandalous description had been committed. The Magistrate, not believing this story, acquitted the European, who ultimately charged his accuser with perjury. The Assistant Session Judge convicted the latter and sentenced him to five years' imprisonment. The Judge of Ahmedabad confirmed the sentence, and the prisoner appealed to the High Court, alleging among other matters that the Assistant Judge, being desirous of screening the European, had not given due weight to the opinions of the assessors who had found appellant to be not guilty.

In giving judgment, Mr. Justice Jardine observed that this assertion was without foundation. The Assistant Judge had weighed the evidence carefully and well, and had given quite sufficient reasons for differing from the assessors. In determining whether Walva's accusation or the English officer's denial of it was true, the Assistant Judge had rightly noticed that the prisoner Walva had acted as if no such outrage had been committed. He never mentioned it till the 22nd June, although in the interval he had made statements about the beating with the boot to the Patel, the Chief, and the medical man. Besides this all his witnesses who now depose to the most serious assault also acted at the time as if no such thing had happened. They never mentioned it in a letter which they wrote the same evening, complaining of many other things done by the European officer. Neither did they make any mention of violent assaults, which they now say had been made on themselves. They were peons, and were proved to be very angry with the Saheb who had cut their pay. The first suggestion of the particular outrage came from them and not from Walva. Mr. Justice Jardine was of opinion that the charge was the result of a conspiracy, and that they had induced Walva to make it. The slight injury Walva had received might have been self-inflicted in order to fabricate false evidence.

Mr. Justice Birdwood said he concurred in this view of the case and considered the sentence not to be too severe. The conviction and sentence were then confirmed by their Lordships.

THE EDUCATIONAL DEADLOCK IN BURMAH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been called to a paragraph which appeared in your issue of the 4th inst., respecting what is called "the educational deadlock in Burmah." The whole paragraph fails, I think, in giving to the public an accurate statement of the present state of educational affairs in this province; but there are two statements which I ask leave to correct.

I read "the Bishop of Rangoon has not had the offer of Rs. 1,000 accepted, although it was made two years ago." Now, my offer was thankfully acknowledged; but I made it with the view chiefly of eliciting native generosity, and I do not think the authorities are in any way accountable for the failure of my appeal. Again, I read "Mr. Justice Jardine, who revoked an offer of Rs. 1,000, because he thought the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Crossthwaite, did not treat the Bishop's offer with proper consideration, &c." It is only right to say that I myself never felt that the Chief Commissioner had treated my offer with neglect. There was delay at the time my offer was made, not owing to the neglect of any one, but to the fact, as pointed out by the Government Advocate, that the Educational Syndicate could not hold property. This is now altered; the Syndicate has been registered, and will gladly take charge of any endowments with which those interested in the educational development of this young and vigorous British province may entrust them.

I will only add that, during the short time Mr. Crossthwaite was here as Chief Commissioner, he exhibited administrative abilities of the highest order, and won the respect of Europeans and natives alike to a surprising degree.—Yours faithfully,

J. M. RANGOON.

Rangoon, Dec. 26.

THE INCOME-TAX AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At a time when we are all about to experience the pleasures of an income-tax I would advise my fellow-sufferers to cast an eye on the Civil List and notice there how money is thrown away. The Covenanted Civil Service has to furnish incumbents for the following :—2 Places in Council, 6 Commissionerships, 21 Collectorates, 4 Secretariat appointments, 31 Judicial appointments (including Sind), 1 Directorship of Agriculture, and 1 Municipal Commissionership, and with the help of 15 District Deputy Collectors has to furnish "Prant Sahibs" for 146 talukas, which at the moderate average of 3½ talukas each requires 29 Assistant Collectors. There are, therefore, at the most 95 Civilians required for the ordinary work of the Presidency. Twenty-five is the maximum number that need be on leave at the same time, and there are generally about 20 acting in Sind, under other Governments, or on special duties. A hundred and forty is thus the largest number of Civilians that can be required. Yet a glance at the last Civil List will show that there were on October 1st, just before the arrival of a new batch of competitioners from home, 157 or some 17 more than necessary. Just at present some ten of this excess number are employed on Forest Settlement work, but it is to be hoped that this will be completed before very many years, and then either ten more officers will be reduced to eating the bread of idleness, which is to say the least an expensive amusement to us, or Government will be reduced to finding work for them, generally a still more expensive amusement. Yet we see Government year after year appoint more young civilians than the usual casualties require, and so the excess is continually increasing. Anyone well acquainted with the presidency can see for himself that in almost every district there is at least one more Assistant than is required to carry on the work efficiently and economically. At Dharman, for instance, a Collectorate with 11 talukas, there were on December 1st six Assistant and Deputy Collectors, where three would be enough for the work.

TELEGRAMS.

THE SITUATION IN BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 8.

A Myngyan telegram yesterday confirms the news of the death of four Europeans. They left Mandalay to work in the forests, with a guard of 300 men and women. At the end of two days' journey the Woon advised a return on account of the dacoits. The advice was rejected. The Woon then returned; and the Europeans went on with a small band. All four were killed six days ago. The dacoits cut the telegraph line between Myngyan and Mandalay, carrying off five miles of wire. A column, with the Madras Cavalry and three guns, encountered them, inflicting heavy loss. Lieutenant Clements received a gun shot wound in the chest.

Several deaths are reported at Myngyan from cholera.

Lieutenant Otela, who received nine wounds, has reached Thayetmyo, and is progressing favourably.

The Kenwoon Mengyee is declared by all the Queens to have instigated the massacres of 1879.

The Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police at Hautsawaddy left on Wednesday with twenty sepoys for Hlanga, where dacoits from Pegu were expected.

At Shoaygyeen doubts are expressed by the Burmese regarding the Viceroy's annexation proclamation, whether meaning annexation pure and simple, or taking over the country until further orders.

The Deputy Commissioner is organising a Volunteer Corps. Although names were sent in eight months ago, no ammunition or rifles has been sent.

The disturbed condition of a large area of Lower Burmah interferes considerably with the rice crops. Government stands to lose six lakhs of revenue. In one district the merchants have chartered steamers and advanced money, but if the harvest is not cut there will be immense losses, especially as the Upper Burma business is stopped.

The Volunteers here are complaining of the incessant night duty interfering with their regular avocations.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

MADRAS, JAN. 8.

The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, in a letter to the president of the local Eurasian Association, says he has been reading the reports of the association, and is pleased to note signs of progress. He sends a donation to show that he has not ceased to take an interest in the welfare of the community.

Details have now been received of the attack by robberss on Mr. Garstin, member of the Board of Revenue, while travelling in the Madura District, on the night of the 29th December last. He was robbed and beaten, but his currency notes were refused by the robbers.

Dr. Currie has subpœnaed the Very Rev: Father Meyer and other witnesses for the trial of the Goorkha officers and others next Monday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The speech of Her Majesty the Queen to Parliament will be delivered on the 21st inst.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, JAN. 7.

A new Ministry has been formed under the presidency of M. de Freycinet, who also takes up the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. General Boulanger has been appointed Minister for War, and M. Lockroy, Minister for Commerce.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

CAIRO, JAN. 7.

Ahmed Mouktar Pacha is in favour of increasing the Egyptian army to 16,000 men, thus enabling the Egyptians to hold the Soudan frontier.

The Conferences between the Khedive, Sir H. D. Wolff and Ahmed Mouktar Pacha will commence on Saturday next.

TROOPSHIP MOVEMENT.

ISMAILIA, JAN. 7.

The troopship Serapis, homeward bound from Bombay, passed the Canal to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela left here for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast yesterday evening.

Arrival.—St. Dunstan.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera 4 3-16

The Manchester market has been firmer.

4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	71⅝
4½ ,,	,,	73
3 ,,	Consols for account	99⅝
3½ ,,	Sterling Loan	99⅝
4½ ,,	French Rentes	110
Bar Silver		46½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes and Gold and Silver coin in the Banking Department combined £10,800,000; Dec., £600,000.

Bills discounted £23,300,000; decrease £1,000,000.

Bullion—total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined, £20,000,000; decrease £100,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 33 per cent.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mail over interrupted section Turkish route closes at Bushire for Fao 2 p.m., 9th

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Jan. 7.	
10 p.m.	74·3
FRIDAY, Jan. 8.	
6 a.m.	72·3
10 a.m.	75·7
2 p.m.	84·5
4 p.m.	80·3

THE subscription season at the Gaiety Theatre opens this evening with Gilbert's comedy "The Palace of Truth," for the production of which careful preparation has been made.

THE Government of India have received official intimation of Sir Charles Arbuthnot's appointment to the Bombay Command and Sir Herbert Macpherson's to that of Madras.

THE Viceroy will be accompanied to Delhi only by the Private and Military Secretaries and two Aides-de-Camp. According to present arrangements, His Excellency will start for Burmah on the 27th or 28th inst.

TRADE between Tibet and Darjeeling, through the Jeylup pass, has been resumed.

Two very liberal contributions toward the Countess of Dufferin's Fund were received last month by the Punjab Branch. His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala gave Rs. 5,000 and His Highness the Maharaja of Jhind Rs. 2,000.

MR. P. RYAN, having returned from leave, resumed his duties as Third Presidency Magistrate at the Fort Police Court yesterday.

THE Calcutta indigo sales will probably terminate in about a fortnight, as there are only some 24,000 maunds now remaining unsold.

THE *Englishman* says that General Wilson is doing as well as could be expected. He will not, however, under any circumstances, be able to pay his anticipated visit to the Camp of Exercise.

WHILE wheaten flour is selling at seventeen to nineteen seers the rupee at Peshawur, it costs a rupee for only four seers at Cabul. The scarcity is due to two bad harvests in succession.

THE *World* does not believe that the Bland Bill will be suspended. Its latest information on the subject is that the silver party is at least strong enough to postpone any definite action whatever in the matter till June next.

A TELEGRAM from one of the members of the Boundary Commission now returning to India, dated Charbujak, Dec. 25, says:—"We arrived here on the 23rd, and crossed the Helmand river successfully yesterday. We halt here to-day. The march so far has come off steadily, without any delay or interruption. The weather is beautiful but cold at night, the thermometer marking 20 degrees of frost last night. The health of all remains good. Captain MacIvor arrived yesterday in camp from Quetta. Mr. Merk, C.S., leaves us to-morrow."

WITH regard to the Bill now before the Bengal Legislative Council to repeal and re-enact the Municipal Act of 1876 for Calcutta, it is probable that most, if not all, of the recommendations of the committee appointed by Government to prepare a scheme for the amalgamation of the town of Calcutta with the urban portion of the suburbs under one system of municipal Government, will be adopted. The report of the Committee, which has recently been before the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was not unanimous, the signatures only of Messrs. Reynolds, Harrison, Paul, and Kallynath Mittra being appended to it. Dr. Gooroodas Bannerjee, in a separate minute, dissents entirely from his colleagues on the two main questions before them, *i.e.*, the boundaries and the constitution of the new metropolitan municipality; and Mr. Kallynath Mittra also records that he is unable to concur in the special proposal to reduce the numerical strength of the Town Council.

THE death is announced in the Calcutta papers of Shoshi Chunder Dutt, Rai Bahadur, one of the gifted family whose command of the English language has been acknowledged as extraordinary, even for Bengal. "Latterly," remarks an up-country paper, "we do not know of Shoshi Chunder Dutt having produced anything that has made a noise in the world, but his essays and stories of Indian life gained many years ago a more than Indian reputation; and such works as *Shunkur, a Tale of the Indian Mutiny*, the *Realities of Indian Life*, and *Reminiscences of a Kerani* keep their popularity, and will never be overlooked by the student of the Anglo-Indian literature of the nineteenth century."

THE first snowfall of the present winter occurred at Simla during the night of Sunday last, the 3rd instant. By midday on Monday the ground was covered to a depth ranging from ten to fifteen inches in various parts of the station, and there was every indication of a continuance of bad weather. The unseasonable mildness experienced during Christmas week was considered by many to portend an early fall. This was followed by extreme cold on the 2nd and 3rd of January, whilst a high gale of wind immediately preceded the snow-storm.

EVERY newspaper which has had the enterprise to send a special correspondent to Mandalay has had unpleasant experience of the vagaries of the Telegraph Department; and there has been no exception in the case of the Allahabad paper. A correspondent of that journal had occasion to send an "ordinary" telegram from Mandalay to Allahabad on the 25th December. Subsequently he left the place and went down to Rangoon, and after staying a few days there came on at his leisure to Calcutta. A message is received from him in Calcutta, and some time after turns up the original telegram from Mandalay. And yet the Director-General will have it that the telegraphic service leaves nothing to be desired.

A SPECIAL interest attaches to the remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the Calcutta School of Art. His Honour says that the institution continued to maintain its high character, whilst the number of students on its rolls has increased from 139 to 157. Some specimens of the work might lately have been seen in the preliminary exhibition of articles to be sent to the London Exhibition. These included a collection of work illustrating the various stages of instruction in the school, repousse work, wood carving, designs for Monghyr slate work, and for pottery. An industry hitherto unknown in Bengal has been introduced for the first time during the year,—in the production of specimens of engraved and chased brass ware, copied from exhibits in the late Calcutta Exhibition and in the Museum in Chauringhi. As the work is said to have been well done, this may perhaps be the means of introducing a new industry into Bengal, and it goes to show the care and attention with which the school was being managed.

IT daily becomes more evident how thoroughly the National Association for the supply of Female Medical Aid to the women of India is appreciated by the public. In Bombay the fund exceeds half a lakh, and in Bengal and Madras there has been equally satisfactory progress. Efforts independent of the Fund are being made in every direction in furtherance of the objects of the Association. In the Central Provinces, a resident of Nagpur has come forward with a large donation to establish a training school for nurses. At Kattak a considerable sum of money will, it is hoped, shortly become available for the establishment of a female ward. Messrs. Cook and Sons, the tourist agents, have liberally proposed to organize a moonlight fête in aid of the Bengal branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, the details of which have yet to be arranged in consultation with the Committee. Sir Walter DeSouza has announced his intention of placing a certain sum at the disposal of the proposed Calcutta Female Medical College in aid of such students as are unable to obtain scholarships or otherwise obtain help to maintain themselves while prosecuting their studies. This generous offer will strengthen the scheme in a most essential particular.

IT appears that the native students at the Sibpur Engineering College find manual labour distasteful, and endeavour to avoid it. They will not, however, be able to continue to do so for very long, for the Superintendent of the Workshop has drawn up certain rules for their annual examination which will have the effect of either converting the idlers into earnest workers or getting rid of them altogether. The whole number of students in the College last year was 149, being a decrease of 17 as compared with the previous year. Of these 42 were in the Engineering, and 107 in the Apprentice Department. Five students from the Engineering department passed the first examination in Engineering in August last. Eight students passed the final examination of the Apprentice Department, and one sub-overseer's and one overseer's certificate were granted to students on leaving the College.

THE *Madras Mail*, writing on the subject of the detention of Theebaw at Ranipett, says:—"Although arrangements for his reception there are rapidly approaching completion, it is probable that the Government will abandon the project. A correspondent of ours lately suggested that the Palace at Mercara offers, ready to hand, the description of accommodation which might be appropriately devoted to the service of the captives. The British Government has reason to expect a great development of trade and revenue from the dethronement of King Theebaw. It is bound, under the circumstances, and it can well afford to treat him with the consideration due, if not to his merits, at least to his rank. So far as England is concerned he is not a malefactor, or a rebel. He may be a very feckless personage, but for all that he is entitled to generous treatment; and it would not be generous, but it would be exceedingly harsh to bury him alive at Ranipett."

THE European inhabitants of Hongkong gave a farewell banquet on December 14th, to Sir George Bowen, the Governor of the Colony, who was about to proceed to England on retirement and who is now paying a short visit to India on his way to England. Sir G. Bowen, as Governor in succession of Queensland, New Zealand, Victoria, and Hongkong, has had opportunities of acquiring an unrivalled experience of British Colonies, their advantages to the mother-country, and their requirements. He hopes still to be able to do the State some service by taking a part in public life at Home.

THE Wine Committee of the Victoria Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition propose sending some 8,000 gallons of wine to London for Exhibition purposes, besides which a practically unlimited quantity will be available in the dining rooms and wine bars.

A RIVAL to Captain Hayes has appeared in Professor Sydney Galvayne, a well known horse trainer in Australia, who has accomplished a feat that has never before been performed—that of throwing two horses at once, single-handed, and in almost a moment, neither being able to rise. Also in breaking in, riding, and driving a colt in less than sixty minutes; the owner's man riding it home (a distance of twelve miles) as tractable and obedient to the bit as any old horse.

A COLONIAL Chief-Justice who resumes practice at the English bar is somewhat of a curiosity. In 1832 Mr. Joseph Beaumont was called to the bar, and in 1860 he was appointed Chief Justice of British Guiana (£2,500 a year). He was not offered or he did not accept Knighthood. In 1868 he returned to England and resumed practice at the Chancery Bar. He died on the 22nd November last, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

THE organ of the Wahabis, called the *Isha-at-us-sunah*, has been publishing a series of articles with the object of demonstrating that Jehad against the British Government, not to speak of rebellion, is unlawful and irreligious, according to the tenets of Islam. The editor of that paper has now compiled a treatise on the important subject of Jehad, the orthodoxy of which has been attested by leading members of the various Mahomedan sects. The *Journal of the Anjuman-i-Punjab* suggests that Government would do well to circulate it.

THE Peshawur border, and in fact the whole north-west frontier, is remarkably quiet just now. The Bonairwals are still under blockade; but this does not mean anything very serious. In Swat, Mian Gul, eldest son of the defunct Akhoond, exercises temporal sway. His brother, Abdul Manan, who looks after the people's souls, has recently returned from Cabul. The Ameer is said to be desirous of obtaining a footing in the Swat country, and is credited with having suggested in writing to several of the leading Khans that they would do well by putting themselves under his protection; but it is not thought that they will be in a hurry to accept the invitation.

IN an article in the *Fortnightly Review*, on "Indian progress," Vamadeva Shastin (Sir Alfred Lyall) holds up the Theosophists to mild but effective derision. He attaches no importance to their vagaries, but asks his reader to note how a slight dabbling in the occult practices of Indian yogees has "turned a few honest English proselytes into poor demented gentlemen." Nevertheless, he goes on to say, "If you Europeans ever take seriously to importing from India our religious phantasies and patterns, you will find yourselves well requited in the sphere of morals for any mischief you have done us by your exportation to India of aniline dyes, and cheap cotton."

THE Government of New South Wales has received from the Maharajah of Jeypore four handsomely bound volumes as memorials of the Exhibition held at Jeypore in 1883. The volumes are to be placed in the public library of Sydney, and the Government printer has been directed to prepare for presentation to the Maharaja a neatly bound copy of photographic views of various parts of New South Wales, and also a nicely bound volume of the book published some time ago in connection with the establishment of the British Protectorate in New Guinea, together with a copy of Fitzgerald's "Orchids," and some other books on the resources of the colony.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL H. M. PRATT, 2nd Sikhs, Captain T. E. Mein, 5th Punjab Infantry, and Captain E. B. Vaughan, 6th Punjab Infantry, have been ordered, by telegram, to join the Umpire Staff at the Camp-of-Exercise.

CAPTAIN R. H. JENNINGS, R. E., has gone to the Camp-of-Exercise to take up the appointment of Secretary to the Senior Umpire, Northern Force. During his absence, Colonel Sartorius, V.C., C. M. G., will officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, and Major O'Gorman as Assistant Quartermaster-General, Lahore Division.

MAJOR-GENERAL T. E. HUGHES, R. A., has offered a prize of £25, to be competed for by the Horse Artillery and Field Batteries present at the Camp of Exercise. The conditions of the competition are as follows:—

One subdivision of each Horse Artillery and Field Battery may compete (the gun-detachment and drivers may be selected from the battery at the discretion of the Major commanding).

Four rows of wooden targets, 6 yards apart, each row 120ft. long by 2ft. high, representing the "main body" of a battalion of Infantry in attack formation as shown at page 215 "Field Exercise" 1884 edition, will be erected at on unknown range, and the prize will be won by the subdivision making the greatest number of "throughs."

The competing subdivisions will be drawn up at a distance of half a mile from the firing point and will advance in turn into action, the Horse Artillery at a gallop, the Field Artillery at a trot, and fire ten rounds (provided the limit of time is not exceeded) of shrapnel shell fuzed with 15 second time fuzes.

Time allowed—15½ minutes for Horse Artillery and 16¾ for Field Artillery, counting from the moment of starting from the first point; firing to cease on the expiration of the allotted time, whether the whole ten rounds have been expended or not.

The range may be found if desired either by the battery rangetakers (within the time allowed) or by trial shots of common shell and percussion fuze, but in the latter case, these rounds must be deducted from the maximum number of ten rounds allowed.

The subdivisions competing will be in "Drill Order" with all the ammunition, stores, &c., carried in their proper places, no preparation of fuzes, tangent scales, &c., being permitted.

Any infringement of the foregoing conditions to lead to disqualification.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Jan. 8.—The barometer has risen slightly almost everywhere; somewhat more in the Upper Provinces and Burmah than elsewhere. The easterly winds have reappeared in the Punjab and adjacent parts in the N. W. P., bringing much cloud and moisture; but westerly winds continue further east in the Gangetic plains, and skies are clear. Slight cloud in Central India and Deccan plateau, Sind and Khandesh; also in Madras. The temperature has risen from 2 to 5 in the Gangetic Valley, Central India, Sind and Rajputana. It has fallen elsewhere in general slightly. Highest, 92° in several Malabar stations. Another snowstorm passed over Quetta last night.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

(If Chamber business is over by 2 o'clock p.m.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

243-84—J C Cama—Vadilal Sakulchund vs Hansraj Visram—Hore, C and B—(Settled.)

267-84—Tobin and R—Hormusjee Dorabjee Vania and others vs Burjorjee Jamsetjee Vania—H Bicknell.

283-84—Jefferson—Bhugwanbhai Ruttonjee and another vs Jumnabai, Little, S F and N.

274-84—Inperson—Narrotumdas Vurjewandas vs Ahmed Jewa and another.

29-82—Payne, G and S—Mahomed Hajee Ahmed vs Damodher Morarjee and another—Tyabjee and D

193-84—Mirza H K—Mahaluxmibai vs Nanee and others—Little, S F and N.

266-84—Mirza, H K—Atmaram Madhowjee vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay and another—Crawford and B

48-83—Jefferson, B and D—L W G R Carnac vs Abubuker Seedick—Macfarlane and E

310-81—Macfarlane and E—(for pauper) Bhasker Rughoonath Damodhur—Bicknell and K.

213-84—Hore, C and B—Canjee Jairam vs Nurrotum Jairam and another—Inperson.

327-84—Little, S F and N—Jamsetjee Burjorjee Bahadoorjee vs Ardesir Burjorjee Bahadoorjee and another—Wadia and G.

42-81—Inperson—Paudoorung Jewba Sunjiraj vs Shuntaram Jugonnath Sunjiraj—Jefferson B and D

157-83—Winter and B—Govind Balkristna and another vs Alima Bebee and others.

345-84—Tyabjee and D—Hajee Abdool Rehman Hajee Joosub vs Khoja Khakee Arut and others—Hore, C and B

255-83—Winter and B—A Buchanan and others vs B J de Sa and others—J C Cama.

(Before the Hon. Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)

For investigation of pauperism.

37-85—Inperson—Tricum Meghjee vs Dewsey Gopal—Hore, C and B.

40-85—Inperson—Lalbhoy bin Kumalbhoy and another vs Bai Ayshabai—Khunderao M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

93-85—Tobin and R—Daniel David and others vs Samuel Elizah and others—Payne, G and S, Tyabjee and D, and Thakurdas and D—Part heard.

90-85—Payne, G and S—The Hon F L Latham vs Daniel Haem Devakur and others—Tobin and R.

HOW THE COMPLEXION IS RUINED.—It is well known to the medical faculty that the majority of skin diseases are caused, and the complexion ruined, by the use of impure and irritant soaps. The more delicate the skin, the quicker its ruin. The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is the purest, the mildest, and most emollient of all the many toilet soaps before the public. Recommended by the entire medical profession. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. It is a boon to sensitiv skins, and as a shaving soap, it is unequalled. Sold in Tablets by all Chemists.

THE VICEROY ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

THE following is the text of the speech made by the Viceroy in Council after Sir A. Colvin's statement introducing the Income-tax Bill:—

As Sir Auckland Colvin has made so complete and lucid a statement of our present financial position, and the reasons which compelled the Government of India to introduce the present Bill, it would have been scarcely necessary for me at this stage of the proceedings to trouble you with any observations of my own did not I think it my duty to seize the earliest opportunity of taking upon myself, as the head of this Government, the full responsibility for a measure which, however imperative, must, by its very nature, prove extremely unpopular. The Financial Member, in taking the initiative, merely discharged the technical duties attaching to his office, and he is no more responsible for the policy upon which we determined than any other member of the Administration, inasmuch as the causes which have created the difficulties with which we are about to grapple have in no way resulted from the circumstances over which the Financial Department have the slightest control. Before, however, touching upon that part of the subject which concerns the future, it is but right that the Indian tax-payers and the Indian public generally should receive a full explanation with regard to the past, and the causes which occasioned the actual deficit which will confront us at the conclusion of the present financial year. That deficit, as you have been told already, probably amounts to two million and eight hundred thousand pounds. The principal portion of this sum, which may be put roughly at a couple of millions, is due to those preparations which we are compelled to make on our side of the water, in view of a possible contest between Great Britain and Russia. The nature of the crisis I allude to is thoroughly understood from one end of India to the other. Its gravity is fully appreciated, and there has probably never been a more gratifying feature in the history of this country than the way in which all classes of Her Majesty's subjects came forward, not merely with a unanimous expression of their loyalty and devotion to the Throne and person of the Queen-Empress, but in numerous instances with offers of both personal and material assistance. In these circumstances it is scarcely necessary for me to show that the expenditure which we at that time incurred was necessary and inevitable, and it will be sufficient for me to point out that so imminent was war considered by Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues that the Reserves were called out and a powerful fleet equipped by the British Government at the expense of six and a half millions. I imagine that no one will care to suggest, while these sacrifices are being made by the English taxpayers with the view to maintaining the sanctity of the north-western frontier of India, that India herself should remain a listless spectator of the scene, or do nothing in her own defence; but though we felt it incumbent on us to prepare for what then appeared the probable contingency of war, we restricted our precautionary measures to those which the barest necessities of the case required, and contented ourselves with providing such amount of transport and stores as would enable us to place a *corps d'armée* of observation on our own frontier. We did not mobilise a regiment, move a man, nor spend a penny otherwise than on those initial elementary measures, and had any Government done less it would have deserved impeachment. The other items of deficit have been occasioned by the construction of a temporary line through the Bolan Pass from Rindli to Quetta, and by our military operations in Upper Burmah, the cost of the latter of which was estimated for the current year at £270,000. With regard to the first of these projects the Bolan line, I need not say much. It is well known how fatal to the lives of our soldiers and how intolerably expensive has been in times past the despatch of troops along this fatal road. A considerable period must of necessity elapse before the Harnai route can be completed, and were war to occur, no doubt the existence of a direct through railway communication to Quetta would save thousands of lives as well the original cost of the railway many times over. The object of the Bill is to impose a tax upon those classes who at this moment contribute nothing, or only contribute in a very imperceptible degree, to the Indian revenues. On the necessity of strengthening our present financial position I need not enlarge, Sir Auckland Colvin has clearly shown that the financial position of the country is gravely imperilled by the harassing uncertainty with regard to the future of silver. A fall of a penny in the price of silver at once adds in round numbers a million to our expenditure. In this manner, since I entered on the duties of my office an additional charge of one million sterling has been laid on our shoulders, and though I trust that the depression of the metal may have reached its lowest limit, the posibility of a further fall consequent on the presence of an element of uncertainty in all our accounts renders it absolutely incumbent upon the Government to take such precautionary measures as the circumstances of the case will permit. After consultation with a number of persons, both English and native, who are entitled to speak with great authority upon such questions, we have framed the provisions of the present Bill, and from first to last the utmost care was taken to render its application both equitable and as consonant to the habits and feelings of those affected by it as possible. I am aware that in all Eastern countries there is great objection to anything approaching direct taxation, and I might have hesitated to give my assent to such measures as the present if it had been an unprecedented essay in that direction; but so far from such being the case, a direct taxation for many years past formed a portion of the fiscal system of India. The license-tax is a tax essentially direct, both in its principle, its incidence, and its application; and so far as I have been able to gather from inquiry or the public prints, the opposition this impost originally encountered has in a great measure subsided. Its assessments have been gradually brought into harmony with the real status of those who have been subjected to it. The inquisitorial character has been eradicated, and it is now submitted to with as much cheerfulness and good humour as is compatible with the infirmity of human nature. The necessity then of some addition to our public revenues being admitted, the Government naturally considered that the extension of a tax similar in principle to the license-tax to those classes of the community who are not subject to its operations was both a just and desirable expedient. The only alternative open to us was to re-enhance the salt tax; but, though this has been an indirect tax, and consequently not so popular as the one we are about to impose, its operations have chiefly affected the poorer masses of the community. I am very far from wishing to say that in the presence of any overwhelming necessity, such as a great war or a great famine, it will not be necessary to raise the duties on salt. It would be by such a measure alone that a great emergency of the kind could be met, and all minor considerations would have to be postponed to the imperative necessities of the hour. Nay, even, something short of either these calamities might justify us in resorting to it; but when the situation merely requires a comparatively slight addition to our current revenue, it is obvious that any honourable man who had to choose between taxing the most indigent classes who already contribute a considerable share of the public burdens and taxing those classes who, though in easier circumstances, scarcely contribute anything, it is to the latter alternative that he would resort. This at all events is the conclusion the Government of India have come to in the matter.

As regards the Burmese war, though not, perhaps, a fitting opportunity for explaining the policy of Government, there are one or two observations it might be opportune for me to make in regard to it. That our proceedings in the matter have been almost unanimously approved in England has long since been sufficiently apparent in this country, however different a view has been taken of the affair by a considerable portion of the Native Press. That this should be the case has not at all surprised me, and I readily admit that the instinctive aversion so many of our native friends have shown to the Mandalay expedition has been both natural and reasonable. As a general principle it is not desirable that either the limits or the political and financial responsibilities of the Indian Empire should be extended, and every Indian tax-payer is perfectly justified in apprehending that every war, no matter on how moderate a scale it may be conducted, or how successful its issue, must add to the public burdens. Nor indeed can we expect those larger predominant considerations which dictated the line of action we have followed, should be present to the minds of the great mass of the Indian people. To them Burmah is a remote and foreign country. The history of our relations with the Government of King Theebaw during past years is alike indifferent and unknown to them, and we must not be surprised if the inhabitants of Lahore, Trichinopoly, Benares, and Multan should fail to remember that for 30 years Lower Burmah formed an integral part of the Indian Empire. It contributed its full share, and, as the Burmese allege, more than a full share of the taxation to the Imperial Exchequer, and that anything which affects its security or welfare must of necessity prove of as deep concern to the Government of India, as if it lay in the heart of Her Majesty's Indian possessions. A variety of concurrent circumstances made it only too evident that the future of Lower Burmah would be seriously compromised unless we came to some satisfactory understanding with the Government of Mandalay in respect to various outstanding complaints which for years past we have been vainly preferring to the Burmese King. An honest and sincere endeavour was made to reach an amicable settlement, but our well-meant intentions were frustrated by that folly of the ruler, and we were forced very reluctantly to undertake the conquest of the country. Thanks to the skill, prudence, and humanity with which the expedition has been conducted by General Prendergast, and to the zeal and energy displayed by Her Majesty's forces of both services, English and native, the capital of Upper Burmah has been occupied, it may be said, almost without bloodshed and certainly without engendering any bitterness of feeling between ourselves and the Burmese people. That these proceedings entail a certain amount of cost it cannot be denied; but without endorsing the complaint of the representatives of Burmese interests, who maintain that the Indian Exchequer has unduly profited for many years past by the exorbitant amount of Burmese revenue which it absorbs, it will probably be found, when the debtor and creditor account between India and Burmah is finally examined, even after the expenses of the present war are duly debited, that an ultimate balance will be shown which may by no means prove unsatisfactory to the Indian tax-payer. As to the degree to which the revenues of Upper Burmah will suffice to provide for the wants of its own administration in the future nothing at present can be said. It is necessary of course, once the conquest of the country has been effected, to determine and declare for diplomatic purposes its international status. This has been done by a proclamation issued on the 1st January, under which the authority of the Viceroy was substituted for that of the late king. Such an arrangement, however, though required by the actual circumstances of the case, will eventually be replaced by a more fully regulated system the nature of which will in all probability not be determined until I have myself visited Mandalay and have been in a position to submit a report to the Queen's Government at home. Having now dealt with the causes of our actual deficit, and one or two subjects cognate to them, I will ask permission to make a few other observations regarding the Bill it is preposed to introduce. We look broad, we see the peasant pays his salt tax, which, though it has been reduced, still supplies us with a yearly net revenue of six millions that the landowner pays the land tax and his cesses, that the tradesman and merchant pay license-tax, but that the doctor or lawyer and members of other learned professions and officers of Government and other persons occupying analogous status and gentlemen at large pay little or nothing. I look around this very table, and what do I see? that there is not one of us into whose pocket Sir Auckland Colvin is able to get so much as a little finger. For instance, take my learned friend, Mr. Mandlik, a most eminent and distinguished member of the legal profession. He will admit, I am sure, his qualifications to rank as tax-payer are of the most microscopic proportions. The same may be said of my friend Mr. Piari Mohun Mukerjee, except in so far as he may be a landowner; but whatever revenues he derives from land are exempted from the operation of this Bill. I might make the same appeal to most of our other colleagues, and, what is equally sad, I am forced to make an identical confession with regard to myself and other members of the Government. There is not one of us who pays any really serious sum from his income into the Imperial Exchequer. Now surely this cannot be right, and to such an anomaly it is no answer to say that direct taxation is repugnant to oriental customs. Justice is the inhabitant neither of the east nor the west. She admits no geographical limits to her supremacy; her throne is on high, and sooner or later, in spite of prejudice or custom, she never fails to vindicate her title to the respect and veneration of mankind. It is then in the name of justice we propose the imposition of this tax, and we feel assured that every fair and right-thinking man in this country, no matter how his private interests may be affected by our action, will recognize that no other course is open to us. Indeed, already I see that no less intelligent a body than the Congress of the Indian Delegates lately held in Bombay have forestalled our conclusions, and have passed a resolution recommending in default of other expedients the extension of the license-tax to those members of the community who have hitherto enjoyed undeserved immunity from the visits of the tax-collector. But though I do not anticipate that any serious objections will be raised to the principle of the Bill, it is possible that adverse criticisms may be passed upon some of its details. I need scarcely say that the most searching criticism, especially if accompanied by practical suggestions, will be very welcome, and will receive from the Government the most careful and impartial consideration. I do not anticipate, however, that any great changes will be necessary, because great care has been taken to divest it of all those unsatisfactory characteristics which have hitherto rendered the imposition of direct taxation so unwelcome. Warned by the experiences of those who have gone before us, we have carefully eliminated from our Bill everything that rendered former measures of the kind odious and obnoxious. In fact our project is merely an expansion of the license-tax. The license-tax is a one-storied house, and on top we are putting a second storey, but the order and architecture in both will be the same, and as the foundations of the one stood the test of time and popular criticism, so I trust will the walls of the other possess the same solid characteristics. But there is now another aspect of the question to which I am bound to refer. Following in the footsteps of Sir Auckland Colvin, I have shown, I trust, in a perfectly conclusive manner that the instability of silver and loss by exchange we have sustained during the current year have compelled us to strengthen our financial position in the manner I have described, but besides this other unexpected calls upon our revenue have arisen which also had an influence in determining us to introduce the present Bill. A few short years ago India was an isolated region, cut off from the rest of the world on two sides by sea and on the third by a range of mountains, whose further slopes were inhabited by populations destitute of modern arms and unskilled in the arts of war, and from whom no serious acts of aggression were to be apprehended. But within a period of starting brevity this situation have been completely revolutionised. A great European Power has advanced its confines by sudden leaps and bounds into what by comparison may be called close proximity to our own frontier. It is true that several hundred miles still separate the territories of India from those of Russia, but the intervening space is ruled by a Prince in close alliance with ourselves, whose interests are cognate to our own, and the invasion of whose territories we are solemnly pledged to resent so long as he conducts his external relations in accordance with our advice and wishes. I do not propose to waste the time of the Council by entering upon any justification of the arrangements out of which the foregoing obligation has arisen. They were made by my illustrious predecessor to whose good management and wise conduct of affairs of the North-West we are indebted for a united Afghanistan and a friendly Afghan ruler. But whatever their character they have to all intents and purposes brought, though in an indirect manner, the area avowedly denominated by our political influence and ascendancy into contact with one of the greatest military monarchies of the day. Under these circumstances it would be the height of folly on our part if we did not recognise the change that has taken place in the external position and relations of the Indian Empire. My own opinion is that the counsels of Russia, controlled by a just and peace-loving Emperor, and inspired by a moderate and unaggressive statesman, but those who have watched recent current events in Europe and the origin and causes of some of the most bloody wars of the last 30 years, must be aware that the hands of monarchs, however powerful, and of ministers, however conscientious, are violently forced and their most earnest desires countervailed by a hundred disturbing influences. The accident of a moment, a wave of popular prejudice or passion, the influence of a subordinate but powerful party in the State, a chance collision between distant pickets—each one of these or all combined heve been and will be again sufficient to bring the nations of the earth into disastrous collision. But for the accidental circumstance of the Amir being in my camp at Rawal Pindi and the fortunate fact of his being a Prince of great capacity, experience, and calm judgment, the incident of Penjdeh alone, in the strained condition of the relations which then existed between Russia and ourselves, might of itself have proved an occasion of a long and miserable war. But not only so, there are other contingencies and untoward possibilities which must occur to the mind of everyone, though it may not be desirable or prudent to specify them in detail, which, were they to happen, would still further accentuate the change in our circumstances which the entry of Russia into the valley of the Hari Rud, and her advance to the borders of Maruchak, Maimena, and Balkh have occasioned. If then the situations the such as I have described it, and I have endeavoured to shape my language in accordance with the absolute facts, and the suggestions of plain common sense, it is evident that we should be neglecting a grave obvious duty did we not follow the example of all civilised communities under such circumstances and place our frontiers in such a position of defence and impregnability as will render us comparatively indifferent to the changes of the outside world, and restore to us that feeling of security and independence of others which is absolutely essential to the stability of our credit, and the healthy condition of our finances. These necessities have been equally admitted by the late and present Governments of Great Britain. During the remarkable debate which took place last year the representatives of both the Conservative and Liberal parties united in recognising the necessity of completing with as little delay as possible such a system of defensive railways, fortifications, and other works along our north-western frontiers as would effectually bar our doors against all chances of annoyance from beyond them, no matter from what source they might proceed, whether occasioned by a foreign foe or by any change of policy on the part, I will not say, of the present ruler of Afghanistan—for of his steadfastness and fidelity we have received satisfactory proofs—but on the part of any of his successors. With such a consensus of opinion in the Parliament of Great Britain the Government of India had no difficulty in discerning what line of action to adopt. Some very complete and well considered projects for the construction of military railways, whatever strategic considerations might require them to be laid, had already been drawn up by the late Viceroy and accepted by the Secretary of State, and during the past summer the military authorities here, in conjunction with those at home, have been elaborating a plan for the election of such places of strength, fortresses, and fortified positions as may be best adapted for the purpose we have in view. In doing this we shall be merely following the example of every other nation in the world who, no matter how friendly may be its relations with its various neighbours, rightly feels that its security and peace should not be allowed to depend upon their goodwill, however genuine, or their professions of amity, however sincere, but upon their own valour and prudence, aided by such means as military science can suggest for the protection of their borders. It has also been decided for the same reasons to increase to a moderate degree the numbers both of the British and native forces in India. This is a measure which the late Commander-in-Chief—one of the most economical, sagacious, and prudent officers that ever occupied that high position—most earnestly counselled, and the necessity for it has been impressed upon us in an equally emphatic manner by his present distinguished successor as well as by other persons entitled to speak with scarcely less authority. But though anxious and ready to give every proper consideration to the recommendations of those who are the legitimate advisers of the Government of India in these matters, we felt that due regard had also to be paid to the financial exigencies of the situation. Consequently the addition we propose to make to our present forces falls considerably short of the figure desired by General Stewart and other high military authorities both here and at home. In coming to this conclusion the Government has felt that it is incurring very grave responsibility, but still, on balancing the conflicting considerations forced upon our attention, we are convinced, that the more moderate limit we have adopted, is the one best suited to the circumstances of the case. Unfortunately precautions of this kind cost money, and the necessities of the case require them to be pushed with energy and rapidity, and although the expenditure needed for the greater proportion of these works will be, as heretofore, provided by loan and by sums refunded to us, from time to time, by the private companies, to which Government railways may be transferred, we shall have, of course, to pay interest on whatever sums we borrow. Then again there are three famine railways which have been already commenced, and which Government is determined to complete with all despatch, namely, two in Madras, and one in Northern Bengal. And here, perhaps, I may take the opportunity of correcting an error which has been frequently made, and which seems to return to new life each time it is corrected, namely, that any inroad has been made upon the famine grant. When I arrived in the country, I found that the system which had been followed by my predecessor, had been to apply half a million a year, from the famine grant to famine railways, £250,000 to irrigation works, and the remainder of the grant to the diminution of the debt. The justification for its application to this latter purpose, has been so fully set forth and explained in the speech of Sir Evelyn Baring, that I need not say more upon that head. Such was the system I found in vogue, when I arrived in India, and during the current year that is the exact system which has been followed. These facts are perfectly well known to all acquainted with the subject, and now that I have myself restated them in Council, I trust that the foolish ghost of this perennial fiction has been once for ever laid. In fact, I may say that so far from diverting the famine grant to extraneous purposes, there is nothing which myself and my colleagues have so strongly urged upon the Secretary of State, as the desirability of continuing the policy sanctioned by our predecessors, at all events, until we shall have reached the stage, when our famine protective railways shall have sufficiently multiplied to compress within tolerable bounds the chance of such casualties from famine, as have desolated the land in past times. But though such is our intention and desire, we have thought it perfectly consonant with the principles I have enunciated, to ask the Secretary of State that instead of making all these famine protective railways ourselves, we should be permitted to apply a small proportion of the famine grant to the payment of the interest to certain companies whom we propose to entrust with the construction of special lines possessing a protective character, and which, by their completion, will diminish of the evil consequences of bad seasons in the various threatened districts.

Such, gentlemen, are the circumstances under which the Government of India ask this council to give leave, for the introduction of the present Bill. Stated briefly, our chief justification for the measure is to be found, first of all, in the extraordinary fall of silver which has recently taken place, and in the uncertainty which prevails as to future fluctuations, which may affect its value. In the presence of such a state of things, the strengthening of our financial position became an absolute duty, and the performance of this duty has been rendered still more incumbent upon us by the necessity, which has been equally recognised by every shade of public opinion in England of strengthening our frontier defences, and prosecuting with energy the completion of our frontier railways. In determining the amount of money to be raised, we were very careful to limit it to the minimum sum which we thought it safe to ask for, and you may be satisfied that, in carrying out the programme which has been determined upon, Government will be careful to square its efforts with the means at its disposal. All the works which are contemplated cannot, of course, be carried out at once, and by the exercise of prudence and discretion, by the wise adaptation of the means at our disposal to the ends in view, it may fairly be hoped, unless some unforeseen catastrophe should overset our calculations, that with this slight addition to the taxation of the country, which, as I said before, will merely touch those who have hitherto contributed but slightly to the public burdens, we shall be able to carry out our programme. Nor need we by any means despair of a very considerable proportion of the expenditure to which I have referred proving remunerative. Railways, of course, which are simply constructed for strategical, reasons cannot be expected, as they are not intended, to prove profitable commercial speculations; but it so happens, that the two principal railways which are to subserve our military needs, will run in such direction as in all probability to become of the greatest service to commerce. As every one knows, the caravan-route which connects Hindustan with Persia and Central Asia through Quetta, and the goods which are now conveyed on camels' backs to the proximity of the Indus, may be expected to feed the chief of these lines with a continually growing traffic. Again the Sind-Saugor Railway, which will enable us to move our troops along the whole face of our frontier, may, from the peculiar circumstances of its location, eventually become a considerable commercial artery. These results, however, are only subsidiary to the main purpose of the two lines in question, and I merely mention them as affording some consolation to those of us who, like myself, have an instinctive dislike to purely military expenditure.

It only remains for me, gentlemen, to thank you for the patience with which you have listened to me, and to apologise for the length of my observations. Yet there is one thing which I desire to say before I conclude. Although I have not the slightest doubt or difficulty in recommending you to agree to the introduction and to the eventual passing of this Bill, I cannot help desiring to express my extreme and heartfelt regret that the occasion should have arisen for legislation of this description. The imposition of taxes is always an ungrateful task to any Government, even when its measures have received through their representatives the sanction of the majority of the people. The performance of such a duty to persons situated as are my colleagues and myself is still more irksome. When I reached the shores of India I had marked out for myself a very different programme. For five years, the country had been administered by a wise, cautious, and distinguished statesman, who had devoted his attention to the internal welfare of Her Majesty's Indian subjects. Peace reigned from one end of the land to the other, and though our Financial Member could not boast of more than an actual equilibrium between our resources and our expenditure, there was no reason to anticipate, until some months after my arrival, that anything was likely to disturb the even tenor of our way. My predecessor having had such exceptionally favourable opportunities for introducing reforms and of bringing the institutions of the country into harmony with its growing wants and aspirations, my ambition was confined to the humble intention of watching the effects of his policy, and tending and watering what he had planted. We all know how rapidly these prospects have been overclouded by a succession of adverse circumstances over which this Government has had no control, and now, at the expiration of the first year of my term of office, I, and those associated with me in the government of the country, find ourselves driven to a course of action which cannot fail to cause inconvenience to certain classes of our fellow-countrymen whose wordly trials and troubles are already sufficient, I dare say, to try their patience and fortitude to the utmost. Let assure them that me at all events neither my colleagues nor I. have failed to comprehend the many sacrifices which the imposition of this taxation, moderate as is the scale we have adopted and comparatively few as are the individuals it will affect, cannot fail to entail upon many of them, and most deeply do we lament the necessity of subjecting them to the ordeal. These observations, more especially apply to those Anglo-Indian servants of the State who are compelled by their domestic necessities to transmit to England the greater part of their hard won earnings for the support of their children. That very depreciation of silver, from which the revenues of the state have so greatly suffered, has also made itself felt in their case with the most bitter severity. On the other hand, however, it must be remembered, that only five years ago, three millions of taxes were remitted by the Government of the day. The amount of taxation which we are about to impose will not probably bring in more than six or seven hundred thousand pounds, so that, when all is said and done the inhabitants of India will be still left the enjoyment of more than two millions of the taxation which was remitted in 1882 by Sir Evelyn Baring. Indeed, if an actual calculation were made, I think it might probably be shown, at all events in the case of the wealthier classes we are now bringing into our net, that the gain they have derived from the remission of the import duties, compensates them in a considerable degree, for the additional impost to which they are being subjected. Be this, however, as it may, whatever the sacrifice, whether it affects the Anglo-Indian or the native servants of the British Crown, of this I am sure, that if they are once convinced that the measures proposed by this Bill are necessary to maintain unendangered the honour of the Queen-Empress, and the safety and security of the Indian Empire and the millions of hearths and homes it contains, as well as the stability of our public credit, they will cheerfully submit to them. The offers of assistance forwarded to me during the course of last summer in so generous a manner, by the princes, zemindars, and leading men of the country, more than justifies such an expection. But the days are past, for supplementing the resources of the State by private benevolences. The only fair and effectual way of accepting the assistance we have been proffered, is by recommending to the generous acceptation of the people a fair, just and equal measure of taxation. This, in our hearts and consciences, we believe we have done; but there is one other measure by which we intend still further to fortify the financial position, and to protect it from whatever changes or chances the future may bring forth. Although, from time to time during past years frequent endeavours have been made to examine the great machine which constitutes the Indian Government, with the wiew of rendering its operation more effective and enconomical, much I cannot but believe, still remains to be done in that direction. As you are aware, the Government of India itfelf controls but part of the expenditure to the country, so large a proportion of the Imperial resources having been confided to the control of the provincial and subordinate administration. Very soon, however the provincial contracts instituted between ourselves and the Local Governments will expire, and it will be necessary, especially in view of the circumstances to which I have referred, most carefully to review them. At a time, when the fluctuations in currency are threatening, the stability of our whole financial system, and when the possibility of external commotion is darkening the political horizon, it is very evident that the duty of economy and retrenchment, ought to be prosecuted with the utmost energy and decision. Already we have initiated this policy with effect, and by an appeal to the Provincial Governments, which, I must say, was answered with the greatests loyalty, we have, to a very considerable extent been compensated for our additional military expenditure. But this was a temporary measure to meet an equally temporary need. It is now desirable to ascertain whether it is not possible to add considerably to the margin of our resources, by a careful revision of our Imperial and Provincial expenditure as well as by the addition to our income with which the present Bill will provide us. With this view the Government of India have determined to issue a Financial Commission, so strongly constituted, furnished with such instructions, as to ensure that the task entrusted to them will be conscientiously performed, and to prove conclusively that the Viceroy and his colleagues are thoroughly in earnest, in their determination to adapt the administration in all its branches to the financial exigencies of the Empire.

THE PRESS ON THE INCOME-TAX BILL.

The majority of the papers on the other side of India content themselves with a summary of the speeches of Sir Auckland Colvin and the Viceroy, and a promise to discuss the matter on another occasion. The *Pioneer* writes:—We are to have an income-tax in the forthcoming year, and to many English officials such a curtailment of their income could hardly have come at a more trying moment. The whole arrangements of many families have already been seriously disturbed by the fall in exchange. Officers whose pay could by the severest economy be just made to cover the barest expenditure necessary to bring up their families as ladies and gentlemen will now almost give up the attempt in despair. This is not a state of things which ought to exist in the civil and military service of the Crown, nor can the Government regard its existence with indifference. The question can be no longer deferred, and we hope that before the Budget is produced some compensatory assistance may be offered to the suffering class in enabling a portion at any rate of each official's pay to be remitted to England on terms less ruinous than those now prevailing. The services are most creditably patient, reasonable, and silent: none the less do they look with anxiety for some practical recognition by the Government of the distress which unforeseen circumstances have brought upon them.

The *Englishman* says:—The conclusion left on the mind, after a careful study of Sir Auckland Colvin's statements and arguments, is that he has adopted the best course which was open to him. The details of his proposal must be hereafter subjected to a close scrutiny. But we cannot help acknowledging that he has in his present speeches displayed an admirable mastery of the political as well as of the technical aspects of Indian finance. That speech will form a memorable one among Indian financial statements. Quite apart from its lucidity of style, and the occasional flashes of wit and satire with which it sparkles, it forms a most important exposition of the financial policy which the remission of taxation in the past and the political necessities of the present have forced upon the Government of India.

The *Statesman* says:—By a process of elimination as he himself calls it, Sir Auckland declares the Government to be shut up to an income-tax, and we have nothing but unqualified praise to bestow upon all that Sir Auckland says about it. But the mountain brings forth a mouse. We said on Sunday, that it ought not to be difficult by a well devised income-tax, to realise £2,000,000 a year. Sir Auckland will be satisfied, it seems, with £6,00,000, or adding the yield of license-tax thereto, £1,100,000. The great objection to an income-tax in India is—as we have ever pointed out—that no such tax can ever be productive in a country where there are no incomes to tax. It becomes positive irony when at the close of his long and eloquent and passionate denunciation of the classes who most benefit by British rule, and pay nothing towards it, Sir Auckland tells us that he will be satisfied with £600,000. We naturally ask the question, is the game worth the candle? And what becomes of the benefits of British rule, if the classes who chiefly engross that benefit cannot be expected to pay more than £600,000 a year for them? The people number 200,000,000—indeed 250,000,000, and so small numerically are the classes that chiefly benefit by our rule, that it would hardly do to make them pay more than £600,000 a year for the boon. Sir Auckland has discovered in fact that what we say is true:—there are no assessable incomes in India to tax, such is the general, the almost universal poverty of the land. His statement takes one burden of our mind: we feared the possibility of the official classes being exempted therefrom, after the claims preferred by them in former days, and all but preferred for them by Mr. Keswick at the St. Andrew's dinner. The Government is wiser than we feared it was, but the mountain has certainly brought forth a mouse.

MUSKETRY IN INDIA.

"A Practical Student" writes to the *Pioneer*:—The excellent work on Infantry Fire Tactics, recently brought out by Lieutenant Mayne, Royal Engineers, will prove a most valuable aid to the officers of the Indian Schools of Musketry, and should form their text-book. The whole subject, as dealt with by that officer, cannot fail to be of the utmost importance to all military officers interested in the development of fire-arms, the improvement of ammunition, and the rifle training of our troops.

The Schools of Musketry now on their trial in this country follow too much in the Hyth groove to reach the standard of excellence laid down in the curriculum of the Prussian School of Musketry at Spandau and the Belgian School of Musketry at Beverloo; and beyond the training of Instructors for the Native Army much good need not be looked for at present. The marked improvement in the shooting of the Bombay Native Army, which is directly traceable to the schools opened yearly at Poona for the instruction of selected non-commissioned officers of the Native Army, should act as an incentive to the systematic instruction of selected non-commissioned officers of the three armies at a School of Instruction which should be permanently formed in each Presidency and in Burma. But there should be another school, an experimental one, near to one of our Gunpowder and Small Arms Ammunition Factories, where all kinds of ammunition could be tested, experiments carried on with every description of death-dealing instruments of warfare, where practical trajectories, extremity of range for collective and individual fire, might be determined, and a certain fixed value obtained for the waste of ammunition yearly in trying to make soldier shoot well. The officer selected for the charge of such a school should be one of the most advanced gunnery scientists in the Army, who should be assisted by an able and intelligent staff of officers and non-commissioned officers. Such a school would prove of incalculable importance to our Indian Armies at the present time, when it may be said the armament is in a state of transition. Experience shows that only one kind of ammunition should be used on service with small arms, and the sooner this fact is grasped the better it will be for the Empire. Every soldier of the various services should be armed with a weapon, long or short, carrying the same kind of cartridge, so that there will be no danger on the field of battle of having Snider cartridges issued for Martini-Henry rifles or *vice versa*. A weapon possessing a low trajectory, one that will throw a bullet for 450 or 500 yards, so that a man of 5 feet 6 inches in height would be covered for the full distance, is what is required, and the stronger such a weapon can be made in proportion to its weight (which should not exceed 8lbs.), the better will it prove fitted for rough usage in a campaign. The weapon of the future should be shallow-grooved, so as to produce as little friction as possible in the passage of the bullet through the barrel, strong enough to carry the bayonet or sword, with a hand guard to protect the fingers in rapid firing from the heat of the barrel, and should possess a magazine attachment for use in defensive operations only. The new Enfield rifle, which is said to have been approved for issue, should undergo an exhaustive trial in the heat of this country before it is issued, and when finally approved it should be issued to all arms of the service, European and native, regulars, auxiliaries, volunteers, and police, naval and military, and it would be of immense importance if the bore of the barrel or breech differed in size from the weapons in use in other armies, so that, in the event of any ammunition falling into the hands of an enemy during a campaign, it would be practically useless.

In conclusion there is much room for improvement in the annual course of musketry lately introduced. The figure targets commend themselves, but the value assigned to hits is absurd. For a hit on the head 2 points are given, the same value is assigned to the shot that does not hit the figure, while a shot on the lower part of the abdomen counts 4, and one in the region of the heart 3! A shot striking the body should count 4, the head and neck 3, the legs and arms 2, and nothing should be given for shots that hit the target, but miss the figure.

The recruits' course should be carried out at stationary figure targets and the drilled soldiers' course should be entirely at moving figure objects; say a kneeling single figure up to 300 yards for individual rapid firing, a section of six figures kneeling from 400 to 800 yards for volley firing kneeling and lying down, and a half company of 10 or 12 figures standing for volley firing up to 1,200 yards, the hits on the figures only counting. A course of the nature suggested would be advantageous, inasmuch as the fire from 1,200 to 400 would be entirely under control, the men would become familiar with the words of command of their section commanders, and they would be taught the probable effect of what their fire would be if actually engaged in the field, *minus*, of course, the effect on their nerves that would be caused before other fellows firing at them. We understand that the Government of India have already sanctioned the purchase of a number of Lieutenant Maynes' work, "Infantry Fire Tactics," for the use of the Indian Schools of Musketry.

INDIAN SPORTING NOTES.

Metal's recent successes in Calcutta open out an endless vista of turf potentialities. They serve at any rate as an incentive to those sportsmen who fancy English horses are superior to Australians to import more of them and thus promote a healthy spirit of rivalry, which we hope will be fostered by the Calcutta management to such an extent as to induce English and Australian owners to bring out their best horses to meet on neutral ground. But second-class English horses will never pay in this country, and Lord William Beresford showed his thorough appreciation of this fact in selecting Metal, for whatever may be the popular idea with regard to the son of Starling and Fair Vestal, he was quite in the front rank of English three-year-olds. To begin with, his pedigree was guarantee of his stamina, for staying power was his sire's forte, and his own performances, as well as those of his celebrated half brothers, Energy and Paradox, have fully sustained the family reputation.

Major John Humfrey's indefatigable advocacy in behalf of country-breds certainly meets with as scanty support from the Western India Turf Club as it did from the Poona stewards. This, however, is easily accounted for by the fact that the stewards of the former are, with two exceptions, stewards also of the latter, and had as such already committed themselves to opposing the admission of country-breds to Arab races. Major Humfrey, however, finding he could get nothing out of his own countrymen applied to the native princes of the Bombay Presidency for subscriptions for separate races for two and three-year-old country-breds bred therein to be run at the Poona and Bombay meetings. His appeal has met with a generous response as under:—

	Rs.
His Highness the Gaekwar ...	500
H. H. the Rao of Kutch ...	1,000
H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur ...	1,000
H. H. the Maharajah of Edur ...	500
H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Morvi ...	500
H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Gondal ...	500
H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Wadhwan ...	200
The Council of Regency, Kolhapore ...	100

and other subscriptions are expected. Some of these are promised for five years, by which time country-bred racing should certainly hold its own. These races, which are from ½ to 1 mile and weights from 7st. to 9st., are especially made for two and three-year-olds, because there is at present a large number of well-bred young stock for sale in Guzerat and Kattywar, and in order to encourage the breeders by providing them with a ready sale at an early age. Major Humfrey's intentions are beyond doubt praisworthy, but, we think, he is going too fast in introducing two-year-old racing. Country-breds at that age are notoriously backward, and the casualties consequent on training them so early will certainly provide Major Humfrey's opponents with a strong basis for their opposition to his cause.—*Indian Planter's Gazette.*

RUSSIAN TRADE.

Two or three weeks ago the St. Petersburg Society for Promoting Russian Trade, and the shipbuilders of Russia, where exerting themselves to their utmost to induce the Minister of Finance to increase the existing heavy duty on foreign-built vessels imported into Russia, and to grant a premium for steamers built at home. The *Novosti* now announces that five steamers have been ordered at Newcastle and Glasgow for a new line of vessels to run between Odessa and the China Seas, named respectively the Volga, Don, Peroon, Monomakh, and Gromoboi. These are of the same type and dimensions as half a dozen steamers built in this country between 1883 and 1884 for the black Sea Steam Navigation Company for service in the East. These two lines, and that of the Moscow cruiser fleet, make three distinct services playing between the Russian ports of the Black Sea and China. Two of these lines are subsidised by the State, and the third is also to receive a certain amount of Government support.—*Engineering.*

DEATHS FROM "ELECTION FEVER."

The record of deaths resulting more or less directly from the feverish excitement caused by the General Election is being filled up, and the number of cases of illness traceable to this source of disturbance will be large. It is strange to note the extent to which minds even of small calibre are stirred by politics. No very high order of intellect seems to be requisite for the formation of an "opinion" as to the way in which public affairs ought to be managed; and the opinion formed is apt to be strong in proportion to the feebleness of the mind that shaped it. Statesmenship itself is not an exalted intellectual faculty. We are apt to worship the prescience and tact that compose the demonstrative form of political intelligence; but, in truth, these qualities are commonly found in connection with general capacities which do not by any means bespeak a high development of the cerebral centres. There are, of course, a goodly number of exceptional instances of statesmanship combined with the highest intellectual powers and attainments. Mr. Gladstone, for example, offers a conspicuous illustration of the fact that a really great mind may busy itself with politics; but taking the matter of fact view of this question, and looking to the mental condition of the average politician, whether in the Cabinet, or in Parliament, or among the people, it is impossible not to perceive that the strongest, and in a sense the clearest, views of policy and every faculty or power necessary to make a man statesmanly are quite compatible with an order of intellect certainly not above, and probably often below, the medium grade in development. It is just as well to speak out plainly on this point, as curiously erroneous views prevail, and wholly needless surprises and disappointments arise in consequence of the misconception which exists. It used to be the custom to "send the fool of the family into the Church. Times are so changed that this no longer is possible. A man "without brains," as the saying is can scarcely get on in the Church. It is now better policy to let the least intellectual of the sons of a house obtain a seat in Parliament, and there would seem to be a reasonable hope that he may in that vocation even distinguish himself. This being so, it ought to surprise no one that a large sprinking of the minds subjected to the strain and excitement attendant on a General Election should give way or that in a certain proportion of instances brains should be so affected as to suffer those coarser injuries which end in speedy death rather than protracted mental disease The casualties which occur do not as a rule befall the weaker, but rather the more excitable or the least generally healthy orgaisms There are two classes of cases Those in which the perturbed die suddenly are as a rule cases of heart or vessel or coarse brain disease. The larger class has yet to be declared in the more or less slow wrecking and drifting of weakly overstrained intellects. Already the mentally maimed are beginning to find their way into hospital out-patient rooms and consulting rooms. The mind and brain mortality of the election of 1885 threatens to be a heavy one.—*Lancet.*

THE GREYHOUNDS OF THE ATLANTIC.

It is a question whether the new class of steamships of extreme speed and enormous size can be made as acceptable to their owners as to the public, for the large expense for first cost and maintenance makes it doubtful on which side the financial margin will be found. The managers of the Cunard Line seem, however, to have satisfied themselves of their profitableness, for within the past few years they have added to their fleet as many as five of the fastest and largest vessels afloat. The French Steamship Company are following the same policy, and the voyage from New York to Havre will be made next summer by the large new steamers recently built for the purpose. The other lines however, are more conservative. The White Star Line has not added a new vessel to its fleet for years, and its steamers can no longer be called swift. The same thing holds true of the Inman Line. The *America*, of the National Line, and the *City of Rome* of the Anchor, are both known as ocean racers. The Guion Line retains the *Alaska* and the *Arizona*, but was glad to sell the *Oregon* to the Cunard Company; and it is said that the rumour of war between England and Russia, which led to the chartering of this and other vessels, was hailed with delight by those companies whose property was taken. It will be observed that the evidence in the matter is decidedly ambiguous. While the one company is increasing size and speed, the others are holding back. The cost of operating these immense steamers is enormous, while the rates for ocean travel are, if anything, on the decline. The great size made necessary by high speeds adds to the resistance the power, and the greater space occupied by engines and coal bunkers does not permit a corresponding increase in the carrying capacity. The cost of a steamer like the *Etruria* is about 1,000,000 dols.; she burns over 300 tons of coal daily and her crew is necessarily much larger than on a vessel of from five or six thousand tons burden. She has carried as many as 600 first-class passengers at one trip, and could this rate be maintained all the year round, she would, of course be a very profitable investment; but the season of heavy travel is limited, and for a large part of the year she must either be laid up or run at a loss. The real question, then, as the Tribune puts it, is whether it will pay to build vessels at a vast cost which will almost empty during half the year, and will make the passage from New York to Queenstown in twenty four hours less time than other vessels which cost much less and burn half as much coal. In the long run, it will probably be found that the most profitable steamers for transatlantic passenger service are boats like Britannic, the Gallia, and the Normandie, which cross in about eight days. They burn something less than 200 tons of coal a day, and can accomodate about 300 passengers. The gain of the larger and swifter boats in capacity and speed is at too great a cost:—*Scientific American.*

CAMP FURNITURE.—Lightest, strong, and most portable made—The Excelsior Folding Chairs, legs folds up to size of fishing rod, Rs. 7-8 and 9-8; Washstands, basins fold round legs, Rs. 8-8; Beds, supports close with one movement, Rs. 29-8; Tables, roll and fold into very small space, Rs. 19; Camp Crockery, Camp Cutlery; Moir's Army Rations, etc.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE
(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India
STONE & SON.
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

GYMKHANA CLUBS SUPPLIED.

ATHLETICS, BADMINTON, BICYCLING, BOATING, BOXING CAMPING OUT, CRICKET, CROQUET, DUMB-BELLS, FIVES, FENCING, FOOTBALL GOLF, GYMNASTICS, HOCKEY, INDIAN CLUBS, JUMPING, LACROSSE, LAWN, BOWLS, LAWN-TENNIS, POLO, QUOITS, RACKETS, RINKING, RUNNING, SWIMMING, SINGLE STICK, WALKING.

UNIFORMS, COMPLETE BADGES TO ANY DESIGN IN
GOLD, SILVER, PLATED METAL, SILK, WORSTED, &c., &c.
STRIPED FLANNELS, RIBBONS AND SASHES MADE IN EVERY AND ANY COLOR DESIRED.
BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, PERAMBULATORS,
BATH CHAIRS, INVALID CHAIRS, TENTS,
LUNCHEON BASKETS, LATHES, FRET SAWS
MAGIC LANTERNS, PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

It is impossible to give prices and details of all the above appliances and apparatus, but if the order is left to Goy to do his best, Indian resident's may depend that they will get the most suitable for their purpose at lowest prices. Packing cases are charged cost price, and freight studied to save expense. Orders executed on remittances, or references.

GOY OF LEADENHALL ST., LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1817—BANKERS, BANK OF ENGLAND.

TESTIMONIAL AS TO GOY'S PURCHASE-HIRE-SYSTEM M— R— — d, MADRAS, 7th January, 1885.

Dear Sir,—I cannot tell you how pleased I am with the handsome Bicycle you have sent me, it arrived safely on Monday, 5th inst., by the s. s. Rollo. Please accept my best thanks for all the trouble you have taken in having it built for me. I tried it the first evening it arrived—and could have gone out for some miles enjoying the ride,—it has everything I want, and beautifully finished. I shall do my best in trying to get you some orders from my friends out here. My instalments will follow monthly and you will occasionally hear how the machine is getting on. thanking you again, and wishing you all the good, wishes of the season. I remain, yours faithfully H. H.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JOHN MORGAN & Co.,
ARMY TAILORS,
5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

Regret to find that many of their Customers have been caused much annoyance and disappointment by circulars from firms of almost similar name leading them to suppose that they had removed their business.

It is therefore necessary to protect themselves, and due to their very large and much valued connection amongst Officers and Gentlemen of the Indian Services, that they should state that they still carry on their business at their old and only address,

No. 5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,

where the measures and patterns of their customers are all registered—

JOHN MORGAN & Co.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harrassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs f nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TEST

and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS, AND ENGRAVERS.
SORABJEE AND JAMSETJEE KHAN,
LARGE STOCK OF PRECIOUS STONE JEWELLERY.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DIAMOND GIPSY RINGS.
LADIES' ENGAGEMENT, KEEPER, AND WEDDING RINGS.
DIAMOND LOCKETS, NECKLETS, AND BRACELETS.
LOCKETS, CHARMS, ALBERT AND GUARD CHAINS, WEDDING RINGS.
BUTTONS, STUDS, &c., &c., OF 18 TO 22 CARAT GOLD.
NO. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, with their Manufacturing Houses both IN ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT,
MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
ARE NOW IN A POSITION TO OFFER AND SELL AT THEIR
BOMBAY HOUSE
THEIR SO WIDELY AND FAVOURABLY KNOWN
WATCHES AND CLOCKS AT ENGLISH PRICES,

Thus giving their Constituents not only the advantage of getting their Watches AT THE LOWEST ENGLISH PRICE, but also SAVING the CARRIAGE and ALL OTHER CHARGES TO BRING THEM OUT TO INDIA.

With a view to state the exact London Prices, the value of each Watch is quoted in ENGLISH CURRENCY and converted into Rupees, at the ruling rate of Exchange.

All Watches accompany a WRITTEN GUARANTEE, and are despatched FREE of POSTAL CHARGES, and at THEIR RISK, to any part of India.

Their Celebrated Campaign Watches	at £ 2 and £ 2-11 or Rs. 25 and 32
Nickel or German Silver Keyless Crystal-faced Geneva Watches ...	at £ 1-2 or Rs. 14
Do. do. do. Lever...	at £ 1-8 or Rs. 18
Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches	at £2-14 or Rs. 34
Sterling Silver Keyless lever, durable, superior movement	at £3-12 or Rs. 46
Sterling Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches, compensated balance ...	at £4-12 or Rs. 58
Ladies' Keyless Gold Watches, superior movement, in hunting case, 3 years' guarantee	at £4-6 or Rs. 53-8
Do. do. do. Crystal-faced... ...	Rs. 48
Do. Keyless Gold Watches, in hunting case, extra fine movement	at £5-10 or Rs. 69
Do. do. do. Crystal-faced	Rs. 63
Gentlemen's Gold Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches	at £7-4 or Rs. 91
Do. do. do. Hunting Case	at £8 or Rs. 100
Do. Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches, superior lever escapement, with compensated balance	at £13 or Rs. 164
Do. do. in heavy Hunting Case	Rs. 182

NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
PRESENTATION WATCHES
WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
GOLD OR SILVER CASES
AT FROM £4 TO £34 EACH.
SPECIFIC CATALOGUE FREE,
TO ALL INTENDING PURCHASERS.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER,
BOMBAY.

GLENLIVET WHISKEY
REGISTERED TRADE MARK—
"GLENLIVET"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate the GLENLIVET is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY
CUTLER PALMER & CO.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia billiousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St; London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at the Office and at the book-sellers

NOTICES.

THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of the Second Batch of Arab Horses and Mares per s. s. "Java" from Bussorah.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse-Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Second Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies and Galloways, &c., belonging to well known Dealer JUSSIM FEED.—No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable Bombay, 7th November, 1885.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS, ENAMELS AND DURESCOES.

THE SILICATE PAINT Co.
(Messrs. J. B. ORR & Co.)
OF CHARLTON, KENT.

BEG to draw the attention of the Public to the fact that they alone are the Makers and Registered Proprietors of the well known CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS, CHARLTON WHITE, CHARLTON ENAMEL, DURESCO, &c., and are alone entitled to the use of these names. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons dealing in Paints under any of the said Registered Titles, unless the said Paints are sold by the Silicate Paint Co.'s authority, and marked with their name and Trade Mark as below.

These high class Paints have received eulogistic mention in the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA (see Ninth Edition, Vol. XIX., page 86).

B J O LONDON DURESCO

JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
BOMBAY,
Agents for the Silicate Paint Co.

READ BROTHERS LONDON THE DOG'S HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ

DOCTOR VIVIEN'S COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active medicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s per bottle of wine 3/s.

WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Phcien.
PARIS.— 50, Boul. de Strasbourg
LONDON.— 76, New Bond Street.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to *printed directions* inclosing each bottle, and *is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists.
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I., Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9 Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS
Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester),
"January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,
"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon*, or *Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS.
H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.
AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

J. v. Liebig
TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT,
Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),
For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. London.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

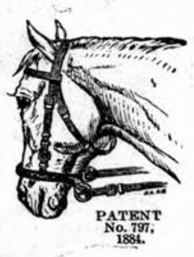
Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay

DUNNETT & Co.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, &c.



PATENT No. 797, 1884.

THE "CARRAGO" NOSEBAND,
FOR RIDING AND DRIVING WITHOUT A BIT.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH OLD BRIDLES.

Take off the bit and noseband and buckle the cheeks of the bridle into the side holes of the Carrago, and the reins into the rings. The Carrago should be placed just above the mouth.

JUST TO HAND,

A splendid Consignment of Hunting and Steeplechase Saddles, by WILKINSON and KIDD, and the best makers.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, NEURALGIA, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

H. & T. KIRBY AND Co.'S ORIGINAL PHOSPHORUS PILLS

ARE THE BEST REMEDIES.

The restorative power of Phosphorus is MOST REMARKABLE. Cures are effected by the following Preparations in cases which have resisted all other medicines. In these forms Phosphorus is as harmless as Quinine, while its effects on the nervous system are far more beneficial.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 1.

This Pill affords considerable relief when the system is jaded and worn by unusual strain or temporary nervous exhaustion. In cases of despondency and grief its EXHILARATING and ENERGISING effect is most marked.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILL, No. 3.

This is a valuable Restorative. It acts as a nutrient to the entire nervous system, giving POWER TO THE BRAIN and spinal cord, and to the functions presided over by them. It gives tone to the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, and improves the condition of the whole body.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA, No. 6.

This Pill is specially useful in Atonic Dyspepsia and Lowness of Spirits, arising from overwork. It is a useful STIMULANT also in cases of functional impotence, in prematurely aged and debilitated subjects and to remedy the effects of excesses.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON, AND CANTHARIDES, No. 30.

This Pill is specially useful in CHRONIC URETHAL DISCHARGES, in ATONY, OR PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, and in all those diseases for which the PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6, are found useful.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL.

Composed of Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine, and Nux Vomica. This is an invaluable remedy for nervous diseases characterized by DEBILITY, POVERTY OF BLOOD, and LOSS OF NERVE POWER. It cures NEURALGIA, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion very rapidly. Brain workers, Clergymen, Professional and BUSY COMMERCIAL MEN, who are habitually overworked, derive great benefit from a course of this combination of tonics. For CONVALESCENTS FROM FEVERS and other exhausting diseases this is a powerful RESTORATIVE.

CAUTION.—H. & T. KIRBY & Co. have to caution the Medical Profession and the Public agains SEVERAL IMITATIONS of their well-known preparations. Some of these are made with POWDERED PHOSPHORUS, and are EXCEEDINGLY DANGEROUS, while others are perfectly INERT. Every bottle of Kirby & Co.'s genuine Pills bears the Trade Mark of the Company.

Price Rs. 2, Rs. 3 8, Rs. 6-8 each.

AGENTS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona; Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co. Calcutta; Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld., Bombay; Messrs. LYELL & Co., Allahabad.

KIRBY AND CO.'S CASE OF PROPER REMEDIES FOR COMMON AILMENTS

Contains all that is required for the first Treatment of ACCIDENTS and INJURIES—to arrest Bleeding, dress wounds, relieve pain and procure sleep, also proper medicines for CATARRH, CONSTIPATION, DIARRHŒA, LIVER and STOMACH DISORDERS, and other COMMON COMPLAINTS with Book of Instructions.

In Solid Leather, Size 10 by 6½ by 2 inches. Price 35/-

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, also supply this case of Best Block Tin, Japanned.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LIMITED,
14, NEWMAN ST., OXFORD ST., LONDON.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

STABLE REQUISITES.

WATERPROOF Harness Composition.	EBONITE WATERPROOF BLACKING, For Boots, Shoes, Harness, and all Black Leather articles.
JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.	POLISHING PASTE For Cleaning Metals.
SADDLE PASTE, (Waterproof.)	POUCH BLACKING, (Waterproof.)

SOLD BY ALL SADDLERS, IRONMONGERS AND STOREKEEPERS.
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

The attention of ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS is called to

THE CATALOGUE OF MESSRS. STEVEN BROS. & CO.,

35 & 36, Upper Thames Street, London. Works: McDOWALL, STEVEN & Co., Milton Iron Works, Glasgow.

Foundries cover 12 acres, and employ over 1,000 men. Established over 50 years. Have the capacity for turning out about 20,000 tons per annum.

CONTRACTORS to Her Majesty's War, Prisons, and Indian Departments, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Corporation of London, Metropolitan Board of Works, Admiralty, London School Board, and principal railway companies.

MANUFACTURERS of Balusters and Newel Bars, plain and enamelled Baths, Bakers' Ovens, Band Stands, Balconies and Porches, Covered Ways and Arcades, plain and ornamental Columns, Cattle, Pig, and Poultry Troughs, Drinking Fountains, Desk and Seat Standards, Dust Bins and Sink Traps, Furnace Fronts, Bars, Pans and Fittings, Garden Chairs, Tables and Rollers, Hot-Water Pipes, Boilers and Connections, Kitchen Ranges, Lavatories and Sinks, Lamp-Posts and Brackets, Ordure and Dry Closets, Panels and Gratings, Hot-Water Valves, Railings and Gates, Rainwater Pipes and Gutters, Ridgings and Crestings, Spiral and Straight Stairs, Shop Fronts and Carriage Awnings, Stoves, Stable and Cow-House Fittings, Socket and Flange Pipes, Tomb Railings and Chains, Verandahs and Conservatories, Window Guards and Standards.

DESIGNS FURNISHED FOR MONUMENTAL, HERALDIC, AND ARTISTIC IRONWORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Large Show Rooms in London and Glasgow for Buyers.

Messrs. Steven Bros. & Co. will be happy to arrange for the placing of their Catalogue with Merchants or professional men, upon receipt of a satisfactory home reference as to the applicant's business qualification for same. This condition is necessary as the production of the Catalogue has cost an immense sum.

GOLD MEDAL WHISKY

The Finest **WHISKY** Scotland Produces

THE FAMED

"C.I.G"

(Registered Trade Mark.)

SPECIAL BLEND — *extra old.*

Sole Proprietor: E. VAUGHAN-JONES, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

Of Wine Merchants in Punjaub, N.-W.P., and throughout India
Also of the Great Eastern Hotel Co., Calcutta.

C. DAY & Co., Agents, London, also for John Jameson & Son.

NOTICES.

HIGH CASTE ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES,

CONSISTING of first-class Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways and Ponies, are now arriving by every Mail Steamer, and may be inspected at our Stables, 33 and 35, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, near Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Establishment, Byculla.

MAHOMED BAWKER & Co.

HAMILTON & Co.,

MANUFACTURING
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
DIAMOND & PEARL MERCHANTS,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

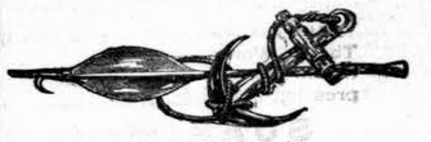
Gold Acorn Bangle, Rs. 60 Cash.

Gold Thistle Bangle, Rs. 60 Cash.

A neat all Gold "Porte Bonheur" Bangle, Etruscan Decoration, without joint.
Price Rs. 32 Cash.

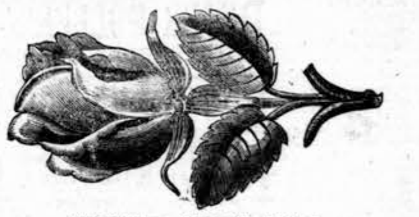
All Gold "Porte Bonheur" Bangle,
Rs. 27 Cash.

Rs. 4 Cash.
A New Silver "Fichu" Brooch.
Gold ditto, Rs. 40 Cash.
For *fichu*, lace, "cloud" or bonnet strings.
This style is much worn now.



A new Silver "Fichu" Brooch.
Rs. 6 Cash.

Price Rs. 6 Cash.
A SILVER TINTED LAWN-TENNIS BROOCH.



New Design. Price Rs. 11 Cash.
A SILVER TINTED "ROSEBUD" BROOCH.

HAMILTON & Co.,
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY.

Bombay, December 23rd, 1885.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is specially suited for fair or golden haired children and persons. Four sizes.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most cooling, healing, and refreshing wash for the face, hands and arms, and is perfectly free from any mineral or metallic admixtures; it disperses freckles, tan, prickly heat, redness, pimples, &c.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., BYCULLA AND FORT.

NOIRINE. TRADE MARK.

SPECIALITY FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

NOIRINE,

OR THE BEAUTIFUL THING

A WATERPROOF BOOT POLISH.

Possesses properties which have never hitherto been obtained in a combined form, viz.:—
Preservation of the Leather, Brilliancy of Polish, Imperviousness to Wet,
Simplicity in Application, Cleanliness, Portability, and Cheapness.

Suitable for ordinary Calf Leather as well as Patent Leather. Preserves the Leather, keeps Boots in shape, gives a Brilliant Polish. Invaluable to Sportsmen, Hunting Men, Military Men, Ladies, Children, and Travellers.

Particularly well suited for India and the Colonies, as the hottest weather does not make it sticky. It keeps its brilliancy in the monsoon, and preserves the leather from damp and mildew.

Is in general use in England, especially amongst Military, Naval, and Hunting Men. Testimonials have also been received from several Officers in India, as to its suitability for the Indian climate; also from China, Japan, and the Colonies.

From Henry Cleveland, Esq., Stanley Gardens, London.—*Late of Bombay.* 4th Sept. 1883.
To the MANAGER of the NOIRINE COMPANY.
"The 'NOIRINE' is simply perfection. It has made my old boots and harness look like new." (Signed) H. CLEVELAND.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:—
TREACHER & COMPANY (Limited), Bombay, Byculla & Poona.

THE TRADE AND NATIVE DEALERS SUPPLIED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
OFFICES OF THE NOIRINE COMPANY: 8, NEWMAN STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

NESTLE'S SWISS MILK.

(The Nest Brand),

PREPARED IN SWITZERLAND BY HENRY NESTLE.

THE quality of this Milk is guaranteed by the Manufacturer, and it commands the recommendation of the leading Members of the Medical Profession. It is rich, fragrant, creamy, pure, and perfectly soluble in Hot or Cold Water. To ensure freshness, regular monthly parcels are being consigned by the Manufacturer to his

AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY :—

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WARNING.—Buyers of the well-known STEEL and FILES made by the old established firm of THOMAS JOWITT AND SONS, of SHEFFIELD, are hereby warned against being induced to accept, as of this firm's manufacture, any goods not bearing one or other of the following Brands. All of these are their registered Trade Marks, and to infringe them is felony.

FOR, FILES. HAND CUT TRADE MARK TESTED

FOR STEEL. THOS JOWITT J T.JOWITT

Thos Jowitt TRADE MARK J TRADE MARK TESTED

LADIES'

FASHIONABLE ULSTERS.

FASHIONABLE JACKETS.

FASHIONABLE RIDING HABITS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LIMI

LADIES' TAILORS.

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.

W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to

AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES,
MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES,
ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS,
CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,
AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.

MANUFACTURER OF LIGHT RAILWAYS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.

These Works are now (April, 1885) engaged on pressing orders for the

SUAKIM-BERBER RAILWAY.

W. G. BAGNALL, CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was again victorious AT INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was the ONLY ONE AWARDED TWO GOLD MEDALS.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Abbotts says :—"MORE BENEFIT THAN THE OTHER KINDS."

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Lewis A. Sayre writes :—"ALL THAT COULD BE WISHED."

At CHEMISTS, STORES, &c. MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK. EVERY-WHERE.

ONLY in Capsuled Bottles of 8oz. and 16oz.
Offices & Warehouses, Christiania & 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

SOUNDY & COMPANY LIMITED

Importers BOMBAY. & Makers of

PIANOFORTES,

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR THE

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK,

STUTTGART.

IRON FRAME PIANOS by all the LEADING MAKERS.

MILITARY & STRING BAND INSTRUMENTS

Illustrated Price Lists Free by Post.

SOUNDY & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE PATENT ARISTON, A MUSICAL MARVEL.

Just Arrived, a large stock of Music Discs to the New Improved ARISTONS (or Hand Organs), which can be had with 12 Pieces of Music & Packing Case, complete, at Rs. 45 Cash.

Also Hindoostanee Tunes to be had.

Over 1,300 different Pieces: Dances, Songs, Hymns, &c., &c., to be played on this Organ without any previous knowledge of Music. Can be had at Rs. 10 per dozen.

The ARISTON is a Reed Musical Instrument, and adapted to be automatically operated upon by simple Discs of perforated cardboard, each containing one tune. No limit to variety of Music. Plays HYMNS, TUNES, POPULAR AIRS, SETS OF QUADRILLES, POLKAS, WALTZES, REELS, and HORNPIPES with a clearness, accuracy, and degree of execution which but few performers can equal. A MERE CHILD CAN PLAY IT. Very handy in absence of any Military or String Band.

The ARISTON, with its automatic music, represents both organ and organist, music, musician, and music teacher; it is admirably adapted for singing and dancing parties, evening entertainments and educational purposes, and is therefore not only the latest musical Novelty, but also the most remarkable musical instrument of the age.

L. STEFFENAUER also has the pleasure to inform his numerous Friends and Constituents that he has always in stock Watches of every description, in Gold, Silver and Nickel Silver Cases, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 1,000. Price List sent free on application.

NEW PATENT CALENDAR KEYLESS WATCH.

ALL WATCHES, &c., Thoroughly tested before despatch. Guaranteed 2 years; supplied in a case with spare glass and spare mainspring. Postage prepaid all over India and Burma for Watches and Jewellery only. Cash or by Value Payable Post.

All Repairs of Watches, Jewellery, Clocks, &c., &c., executed with care and promptitude.

L. STEFFENAUER,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER & ELECTRICIAN,
No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL AND

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84
CUTLER, PALMER & Co. FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALIDS' PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 27-12 Net per dozen Quarts.
THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCH AT Rs. 25 is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER,
ENGINEERS & IRON FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONTRACTORS' & BUILDERS' IRONWORK,
CASTINGS & FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
MORTAR MILLS,
FIXED OR PORTABLE.
ROAD ROLLERS,
ALL SIZES,
GIRDERS,
TANKS,
ETC.

BRIDGES,
IRON ROOFS & FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS,
FOR MARKETS, RAILWAY STATIONS, STORES, &c.

IMPORTERS OF
ENGINES AND BOILERS,
ROLLED BEAMS,
MACHINE TOOLS, &c.
Always in Stock,
ALLEN'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS,
Jowitt's Files and Steel of special quality.
PLATES, BARS, RODS, ANGLES, AND TEES.
Corrugated Plates of Guaranteed Quality.
WROUGHT & CAST IRON PIPES, & FITTINGS.

RIPON IRON-WORKS, BOMBAY.

ACTON'S "PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH.
A SILVER SURFACE PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY ON CUTLERY WITHOUT WEAR FRICTION OR DUST. PACKETS 3d. [illegible] 1/- & 2/6 EACH. [illegible] 72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.

EMERY CLOTH
GLASS PAPER.
GENUINE EMERY.
BRUNSWICK BLACK

Acton and Borman,
72, Shoe Lane,
London, E.C.

ACTONS "ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD.
A LASTING & BRILLIANT POLISH PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY WITHOUT WASTE OR DUST. 1d. 2d. & 4d. PACKETS EVERYWHERE. [illegible] 72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.

XMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS.

ENGLISH WATCHES,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

LUND & BLOCKLEY.

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, &c. &c.
AND BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD REAY, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

ENGLISH WATCHES, MANUFACTURED by LUND & BLOCKLEY at THEIR MANUFACTORY, Little Pulteney St., LONDON.

SILVER ENGLISH LEVER KEY WINDING WATCHES.

Open-face, with thick oval or strong Crystal glasses.

No. 58	White Enamel Dial, Jewelled and Gold Balance for Gentlemen	...Rs. 48
„ 59	In Hunter or Half-hunter	... 65

OF SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

No. 60	Enamel Dial, sunk Seconds, and Gold Balance... ...	...Rs. 60
„ 61	Hunter or Half-hunter	... 75

THREE-QUARTER PLATE LEVER WATCHES.

Of Superior Manufacture and Firstrate Time-keepers.

No. 62	Enamel Dial, sunk Seconds, Gold Balance, and to set hands at back	Rs. 105
„ 63	In Hunting or Half-hunting Cases	... 120

KEYLESS ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.

To wind and set hands without a key.

No. 64	Silver Open-face, Jewelled with Gold Balance	...Rs. 115
„ 65	In Hunter or Half-hunter	... 135
„ 66	Of Superior Manufacture from	125 to 150

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Lund and Blockley's SPECIAL MANUFACTURE of ¾ Plate Half CHRONOMETER Watches of HIGH FINISH and ADJUSTMENTS suitable for ROUGH WEAR and all CLIMATES.

Silver Open-face to wind with key, with strong Crystal or thick oval glasses.

No. 68	Enamel Dial, sunk Seconds, Jewelled Compensation Balance	...Rs. 155
„ 69	In Hunter or Half-hunter	... 182
„ 70	Keyless Open-face	... 200
„ 71	Hunter or Half-hunter	... 220

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD ENGLISH LEVER KEY WINDING WATCHES.

Of our own Special English Manufacture, ¾ Plate, Jewelled Movements.

No. 72	Open-face	from Rs. 175 to Rs. 250
„ 73	In Hunter or Half-hunter	from Rs. 235 to Rs. 300

GOLD KEYLESS ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.

No. 74	Open-face	from Rs. 220 to Rs. 300
„ 75	Hunter or Half-hunter	from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350

GENTLEMEN'S ENGLISH WATCHES.

Of the finest Manufacture and Adjustments for Racing and Astronomical Purposes, Silver.

No. 76	Open-face	...Rs. 188
„ 77	Hunter or Half-hunter	... 210
„ 78	Do. do. Gold	... 300

LUND AND BLOCKLEY'S

PRICE LIST OF GENEVA WATCHES,

EXAMINED AND GUARANTEED.

GENTLEMEN'S GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.

Keyless Watches to wind and set hands without a key.

Open-face with strong oval or flat Crystal glasses.

No. 1	Open-face Railway Regulator	...Rs. 10
„ 2	Jewelled Horizontal Escapements Regulator	... 14
„ 3	With Jewelled Lever do. do.	... 17

STRONG HUNTING CASE WATCHES.

No. 4	Strong Hunting Case Watches, Railway Regulator ...	...Rs. 12
„ 5	Horizontal Escapements, Jewelled Railway Regulator ...	... 18
„ 6	With Jewelled Lever Escapements, Railway Regulator ...	... 30
„ 7	Do. do. do. second quality ...	... 22

LADIES' GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.

Keyless Watches to wind and set hands without a key.

Open-face with strong oval or flat Crystal glasses.

No. 10	Jewelled Horizontal Escapements	...Rs. 15
„ 11	With Jewelled Lever do.	... 17

STRONG HUNTING CASE WATCHES.

Jewelled Horizontal Escapements	...Rs. 18

LADIES' FANCY ENAMELLED GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.

Made specially for Presentation.

No. 15	Open-face Keyless Horizontal Jewelled Escapements, Enamelled Blue, Black, Maroon, and various Colours ...	from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 30

LUND & BLOCKLEY'S CELEBRATED KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

No. 16	With strong Crystal Face and tight fitting Cases, Jewelled Patent Lever Compensated Movements, will go in any climate ...	...Rs. 26

These Watches have been supplied to a great number of Officers, many of whom have left their Gold Watches in the care of Messrs. Lund and Blockley at their Indian Branch, Bombay, before going on active Service.

WATCHES SUITABLE FOR GENTLEMEN'S SERVANTS IN INDIA.

No. 18	In Hunter, Half-hunter, or Crystal glass strong German Silver tight fitting Cases, Horizontal Escapements, Jewelled, Keyless	...Rs. 17

THE MEDICAL STUDENT'S WATCH.

No. 20	Open-face, with strong Crystal or thick oval glass and small hand showing the Seconds; good plain legible Dial; strong German Silver Case, Lever Movement, Jewelled, Keyless ...	...Rs. 17

THE SCHOOLBOY'S WATCH.

No. 19	Crystal glass, strong German Silver Case, Lever Escapements, Jewelled, Keyless	...Rs. 26

This Watch is most suitable for a Boy's first Watch. It is carefully made, and being of special strength, will stand a fair amount of knocking about and yet keep good time. The Movement is Lever. Examined and guaranteed by ourselves, Jewelled, and with the latest improvements.

GENTLEMEN'S GENEVA WATCHES.

In Sterling Silver Cases, examined and guaranteed by ourselves.

With strong oval or Crystal glass.

No. 21	Key Winding Watches, full Jewelled, Horizontal Escapements, Plain, Engraved, and Chased Silver Cases	...Rs. 18
„ 22	With Lever Escapement	... 22-8
„ 23	In Hunting or Half-hunting Cases, Horizontal Escapement	... 20
„ 24	Do. do. Lever Escapement ...	... 30

GENTLEMEN'S KEYLESS WATCHES.

To wind and set hands without a key, open-face, with strong oval of Crystal glass.

No. 25	Jewelled Horizontal Escapement	...Rs. 24
„ 26	With Lever Escapement	... 42
„ 27	In Hunter or Half-hunter, Jewelled Horizontal Movements	... 29
„ 28	With Lever Movements, first quality	... 60

LADIES' GENEVA WATCHES.

In Sterling Silver Cases, examined and guaranteed by ourselves, with strong oval or Crystal glass.

No. 29	Key Winding Watches, full Jewelled Movements, Plain, Engraved, and Chased Silver Cases	...Rs. 18
„ 30	Do. do. Lever Escapements ...	... 22-8

LADIES' KEYLESS WATCHES.

To wind and set hands without a key, open-face, with strong oval or Crystal glass.

No. 31	Jewelled Horizontal Escapement	...Rs. 24
„ 32	With Lever Escapement, Jewelled	... 42
„ 33	In Hunter or Half-hunter, Jewelled Horizontal Movements	... 29
„ 34	Do. do. with Lever Jewelled Movements, first quality	... 60

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD GENEVA WATCHES.

Examined and guaranteed by Lund and Blockley.

In Open-face. Hunter or Half hunter in a variety of different styles and sizes	from Rs. 70 to Rs. 310

LADIES' GOLD GENEVA WATCHES.

From	Rs. 45 to Rs. 220

Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, Silver, Electro-Plated Ware and Table Cutlery at London Cash Prices.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY.

Manufactory :
Little Pulteney Street,
LONDON.

Indian Branch :
Rampart Row,
BOMBAY.

And at
42, Pall Mall,
LONDON.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS : Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA : Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.